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BULLETIN No. 177-74

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WATERMASTER SERVICE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

1974 SEASON



CLAIRE T. DEDRICK Secretary for Resources The Resources Agency EDMUND G. BROWN JR.

Governor

State of California

RONALD B. ROBIE

Director

Deportment of Water Resources

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
The Resources Agency

Department of Water Resources

BULLETIN No. 177-74

WATERMASTER SERVICE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

1974 SEASON

JANUARY 1976



FOREWORD

Bulletin No. 177-74 discusses the watermaster service provided by the Department of Water Resources to areas in Northern California during the 1974 watermaster season. Authority to prepare this report is described in the California Water Code, Division 2, Part 4, Chapter 7.

The bulletin is presented in two parts. The first part contains general information about water rights, water supply, service areas, and watermaster duties. The second part contains sections describing the 18 active service areas, 16 in the Department's Northern District and 2 in the Central District. Each of these 18 sections includes descriptions of the general area, the basis of watermaster service, water supply, method of distribution, 1974 distribution, and other significant information for each area.

Ronald B. Robie, Director Department of Water Resources The Resources Agency State of California

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor

THE RESOURCES AGENCY Claire T. Dedrick, Secretary for Resources

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES Ronald B. Robie, Director Robin R. Reynolds, Deputy Director

This report was prepared by the Northern District under the direction of

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by

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Conrad Lahr										. Depu	ty	Watermaster

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This part of the report presents narrative material, tables and maps covering the 18 active service areas. Page numbers of these items are listed below. Blanks indicate that those items are not available.

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Watermaster Service Areas in Northern California

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Baxter Creek	Susan River	153-155			18,18d	160,164
Bear Valley Creek	M.F. Feather River				llc	65
Beaughan Creek	Shasta River	103-105			15,15c	111,114
Berry Creek	M.F. Feather River				11j	72
Bidwell Creek	Surprise Valley	131-134	44	135	17b	144
Big Sage Reservoir	Big Valley*	15,16				
Big Springs	Shasta River	103-105			15,15g	111,118
Boles Creek	Shasta River	103-105			15,15b	111,113
Bowlin Creek	N.F. Pit River				13f	94
Brockman Slough	Susan River				18b	162
Brown Creek	Surprise Valley	132			17a	143
Burney Creek	Burney Creek	21	8	22	4	23
Butte Creek	Ash Creek	11,12			2	14
Butte Creek	Butte Creek	25,26	9,10	26,27	5	29
Campbell Lake	Shackleford Creek	99			14	101
Cantrall Creek	N.F. Pit River				13f	94
Canyon Creek, N.	Indian Creek (See N	orth Canyor	creek)			
Carrick Creek	Shasta River	103-105			15,15d	111,115
Cedar Creek	Cow Creek	32			6,6b	33,35
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Cedar Creek	Surprise Valley	131-134	48	137	13f,17e	94,147
Center Canal	S.F. Pit River				16,16d	125 ,129
Cleland Springs	Shasta River	105			15h	119
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Clover Creek	Cow Creek	31,32			6,6e	33,38
S. Clover Creek	Cow Creek				бе	38

^{*} Big Sage Reservoir serves Hot Springs Valley I.D., upstream of Big Valley, but has considerable effect on the water supply to Big Valley.

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	<i>a</i> • • • • •	Text	Flow		Ma	
Source Name	Service Area	Page	Table	Page	Figure	Page
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Tanner Slough	Susan River	153			18,18e	160,166
Thoms Creek	N.F. Pit River	79,81	28	85	13f	94
Toadtown Canal	Butte Creek (See Hendr	icks Cana	1)			
Town Creek	M.F. Feather River				lle,llf	67,68
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Tule Canal	Susan River				18e	166
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Webber Creek	M.F. Feather River	61,62			lle	67
W. Br. Feather R.	Butte Creek, Import (S	ee Feather	r River)			
W. Fork Parker Cr.	Susan River (See Parke	r Creek)				
W. Mill Creek	Surprise Valley (See M	ill Creek)			
West Channel	M.F. Feather River (Se	e Smithned	ck Creek)			
West Side Canal	M.F. Feather River	59,60			llh,llj	70,72
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N.F. Cottonwood	N.F. Cottonwood Cr	. 75	19	76	12	77	
Cottonwood Creek	N.F. Pit River	79-81	22	82	13a	89	
Couch Creek	N.F. Pit River				13e	93	
Cow Creek	Cow Creek	31			6	34	
N. Cow Creek	Cow Creek	31,32	12	32	6a-6c	34-36	
N.F. Cow Creek	Cow Creek				6	33	
Dale Creek	Shasta River	103			15a	111	
Davis Creek	N.F. Pit River	79-81	23	82	13b	90	
De Sabla Reservoir	Butte Creek	25					
Deep Creek	Surprise Valley	131,132,134			17f	148	
N. Deep Creek	Surprise Valley	134	49	138	17f	148	
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Deep Cut	Susan River				18d	164	
Dicen Slough	M.F. Feather River				11b	64	
Digger Creek	Digger Creek	39	13	40	7	41	
Dill Slough	Susan River	153,156			18,18e	160,166	
Doby Creek	N.F. Cottonwood Cr				12	77	
Dorris Reservoir	S.F. Pit River				16a	126	
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Eagle Creek	Surprise Valley	131,132,134	53	140	17i	151	
Eagle Creek	Susan River				18	160	
Eagle Creek Canal	Susan River				18f	167	
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East Channel	M.F. Feather River	(See Little	Last Cha	ance & Smit	thneck Cree	eks)	
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Eyster Slough	Surprise Valley				17i	151
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S.F. Fitzhugh Cr.	S.F. Pit River				16b	127
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Fletcher Creek	M.F. Feather River	59,60			llk	73
Flood Channel	Susan River				18e	166
Franklin Creek	N.F. Pit River	79-81	25	83	13d	92
French Creek	French Creek	43,44	8	44	8	45
North Fork	French Creek	43			8	45
French Reservoir	S.F. Pit River	121			16b	127
Frenchman Res.	M.F. Feather River	59,60				
Gleason Creek	N.F. Pit River				13g	95
Gold Run Creek	Susan River	153-156	56	157	18,18b	160,162
Hahn Channel	Hat Creek				9 a	50
Hamlin Creek	M.F. Feather River	60			llj	72
Hamlin Slough	Butte Creek	25			5	29
Hartson Slough	Susan River	153-156			18,18e	160,166
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Iverson Reservoir	Big Valley	16			3	19
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Jerusalem Creek	N.F. Cottonwood Cr.	75			12	77
Joseph Creek	N.F. Pit River	79,81	26	84	13e	93
Juniper Creek	Big Valley				3	19
Kanavel Creek	Susan River				18d	164
Lake Leavitt	Susan River	153-156	59	159	1 8,18c	160,163
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Linville Creek	N.F. Pit River	79,81	24	86	13c	91
Lights Creek	Indian Creek	53,54			10,10b	55,57
Little Branch	Surprise Valley (See	e Mill Cree	k)			
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Little Last Chance	M.F. Feather River	59,60			lla,llb	63,64
East Channel	M.F. Feather River				lla,lli	63,71
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McCoy Flat Res.	Susan River	153-156	59	159		160
Meeks Meadow Cr.	French Creek				8	45
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Mill Creek	Cow Creek				6a,6d	34.37		
Mill Creek	Shackleford Creek	99			14	101		
Mill Creek	S.F. Pit River	121,122	,	,	16	125		
Mill Creek	Surprise Valley	131,134	45	136	17a	143		
Miller Creek	M.F. Feather River	60			11j	72		
Miners Creek	French Creek	43			8	45		
Moon Creek	N.F. Cottonwood Cr.	75			12	77		
Morris Slough	M.F. Feather River				llb	64		
Murphy-Estep Br.	Cow Creek				6d	37		
Negro Creek	N.F. Pit River				13h	96		
New Pine Creek	N.F. Pit River	79,81	21	81	13a	89		
North Bear Creek	N.F. Pit River				13f	94		
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North Channel	N.F. Pit River (See	Franklin C	reek)					
North Channel	M.F. Feather River (See Little	Last Chan	ce Creek)				
North Channel	Surprise Valley (See	Pine Creel	k)					
North Cow Creek	Cow Creek (See Cow C	reek)						
North Deep Creek	Surprise Valley (See	Deep Creel	(x)					
N.F. Cottonwood Cr.	N.F. Cottonwood Cree	k (See Cot	tonwood Cr	eek)				
N.F. Davis Creek	N.F. Pit River (See	Davis Creel	x)					
N.F. French Creek	French Creek (See Fr	ench Creek)					
N.F. Pit River	N.F. Pit River (See	Pit River)						
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Old Channel	Surprise Valley				17i	151		
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Pit River	Big Valley	15,16	6,7	17	3	18					
North Fork	N.F. Pit River	79,81	27	84	13i,13j	97,98					
South Fork	S.F. Pit River	121,122	39	123	16,16c,16d	125,129,130					
Piute Creek	Susan River	153,155			18,18a	160,161					
Plum Canyon Res.	N.F. Pit River				13h	96					
Plum Creek	N.F. Pit River				13h	96					
Porter Reservoir	N.F. Pit River				13h	96					
Rader Creek	Surprise Valley	131,132,134	4 52	139	17h	150					
Rainbow Lake	N.F. Cottonwood Cr.	75			12	77					
Rising River	Hat Creek	47			9	49					
Roberts Reservoir	Big Valley	15,16			3	19					
Round Valley Res.	Indian Creek				10	55					
Rush Creek	Ash Creek	11,12			2	14					
Rutherford Creek	Surprise Valley	132			17a	143					
Shackleford Creek	Shackleford Creek	99			14	101					
Shasta River	Shasta River	103-105	32,37,38	107,110	15,15a 15f,15i	111,112 117,120					
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Willow Creek	Susan River	153-155	58	158	18,18f	160,167					
Willow Creek	Willow Creek	169			19	171					
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Wyndham Creek	Cow Creek				6е	38					



INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Benefits

The primary purpose of watermaster service is to distribute water in accordance with established water rights. This is accomplished by apportioning to the rightful users the available supplies in streams which have had water right determinations.

Distribution of water in watermaster service areas is a continuing statutory function of the Department of Water Resources as provided in Part 5 of Division 2 of the California Water Code.

A major benefit of watermaster service to water users and the State is that court litigation and physical violence, which in past years occurred quite frequently, are essentially eliminated. Under watermaster service each water right owner is assured that his rights are being protected without his having to take legal action against other users. Another important benefit results from increased use of available supplies through reduction of waste.

Because both the water right owners and the State receive benefits from water-master service, the costs of performing the service are shared. The State general tax fund pays half the cost of operating each service area. The water right owners in the service area pay the other half. Individual users' shares are determined in accordance with Article 3 of Chapter 7 of the above-mentioned Part 4 of Division 2 of the Water Code.

Determination of Water Rights

Almost all of the streams under state watermaster service have had their water rights defined by the courts under one of three adjudication procedures. These adjudications establish each owner's rights as to allowable rate of diversion, season of use, point of diversion, and place of use. They also establish priorities whereby each owner's rights are ranked in relation to the rights of all other decreed owners. Under this system all rights of any one priority must be fully satisfied before water can be diverted under any lower priority rights. The determinations of the courts are set forth by entering judgments, commonly called decrees.

Water rights determinations necessary for establishing watermaster service areas may be accomplished by "statutory adjudication", "court adjudication", "court reference", permit or license to appropriate, or agreement.

Statutory Adjudications

The California Water Code (Sections 2500-2900) prescribes a procedure whereby water users on any stream may petition the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights, to make a legal determination of all water rights on that stream. If the Board finds that such a determination is in the best public interest, it proceeds with a statutory adjudication. This adjudication ultimately results in a court decree which defines all water rights on the stream.

Court Adjudications

A less extensive method of defining water rights is the "court adjudication" procedure. This type of adjudication results when two or more parties involved in a water rights dispute seek a solution to their problem under civil law. A decision handed down in such a civil action determines only the water rights of the parties involved in the action and

therefore does not necessarily define all water rights on the stream. As a result, serious conflicts sometimes arise between decreed water right owners and persons claiming riparian or appropriative rights which were not specified in the decree.

Court Reference

The "court reference" type of adjudication arises when a civil action as discussed above is referred to the State Water Resources Control Board for a determination under authority contained in Sections 2000-2076 of the Water Code. The Board's report becomes the basis of the court's decision. As in court adjudications, a court reference determines only the water rights of the parties involved in the action.

Watermaster Service Areas

Formation

Watermaster service is provided in areas where the rights have been defined by the Superior Court of the County, or by agreement, and where an unbiased qualified person is needed to properly apportion the available water according to the established rights. The Director of Water Resources creates watermaster service areas where these conditions exist, following either a request by the users or an order by the Superior Court.

The first watermaster service areas were created in September 1929. Prior to 1929, some watermaster service was provided in accordance with the Water Commission Act of 1913. There are now about 50 streams in Northern California which are under state watermaster service. The two newest service areas were created in 1972.

The counties and principal water sources of the various service areas in Northern California are listed in Table 4. Of

these 20 areas, 18 are in the Department's Northern District, and two in the Central District. In 1974, two service areas in the Northern District, Seiad Creek in Siskiyou County and Pine Creek in Butte and Tehama Counties, were inactive.

Description of Region

The service areas are primarily in the mountainous northeastern part of the State where the growing season varies between about 100 and 140 days. Meadow hay and alfalfa are the principal crops under irrigation, although a considerable amount of land is used exclusively for pasturing livestock. Most irrigation is accomplished by gravity systems, with water users diverting directly from the streams at one or more diversion points. However, pumped diversions and sprinkler irrigation systems are becoming popular in some areas.

A map of this region showing the 20 service areas is presented in Figure 1.

Watermaster Responsibilities

Authority

To assure the proper distribution of water within his service area, each watermaster must ascertain the amount of water available and distribute it both by amount and priority in accordance with established water rights. To

accomplish his responsibility, the watermaster is provided authority both by the Water Code and by provisions of pertinent court decrees or voluntary agreements to physically regulate the various streams in the service area. He is further authorized to supervise the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of diversion dams, headgates, and measuring devices.

Each watermaster supervises water distribution at approximately 100 to 200 diversions in one or more service areas. The need for frequently checking and regulating these diversion points increases substantially in years of short water supply.

Control Devices

Permanent measurement and control devices, which the State requires (Water Code Sections 4100-4104) at each owner's main point of diversion, are constructed by the water users under supervision of the watermaster. Installation of accurate, easily set, and lockable structures is a continuing objective of watermaster service, since once they

are built, conflicts among water users almost always stop. Also, the water-master's ability to check and set each diversion regularly is greatly facilitated by good structures.

Interpretation of Decrees

The watermaster is often called upon to make immediate field or on-the-spot interpretations of various court decrees, agreements, etc. Since most of these documents were written more than 30 years ago, many situations have developed that were not initially considered. Therefore, the watermaster must use sound, careful, and practical judgment in attempting to reach workable solutions to water disputes. To accomplish this he must possess a good understanding of California water rights law.

Water Supply

Water supply in the watermaster service areas is derived principally from unregulated runoff of small streams. Peak runoff, snowmelt in most cases, occurs in the spring, with relatively small streamflow occurring in the summer and early fall. Additional supplies from storage reservoirs and ground water pumping are used in some areas to supplement natural streamflow. However, state watermasters do not supervise the use of ground water in this part of the State.

In some service areas the water supply must be predicted in advance to determine the date watermastering will begin and, to some extent, the manpower needed. The Department's Bulletin 120 series, "Water Conditions in California", is used to assist in these predictions.

Precipitation

The streamflow available for distribution is affected by total precipitation, amount of snowpack, air temperature, and the amount of rainfall received during the irrigation season. The latter is

particularly important in the Upper Pit River-Surprise Valley areas, where about 25 to 30 percent of the annual precipitation occurs normally in April, May, and June. Spring storms, which are normally accompanied by relatively cool temperatures, materially affect both the water supply and the demand. Temperatures in the spring affect the demand for water and the manner in which snowmelt runoff occurs. A hot, dry spring depletes the water supply very early, even in years of normal snowpack. A cold, wet spring can extend the supply well into the irrigation season, but cold temperatures retard the growth of crops and are not necessarily desirable.

Data collected at representative snow courses showing the snowpack as of April 1, 1974, on all courses and the snowpack on May 1 and June 1 at selected courses, is presented in Table 1. This information was obtained from the Department's Bulletin 120-74.

Table 2 reports the quantity of precipitation at selected stations in the service areas during the 1973-74 water year.

The seasonal precipitation gives an indication of the related water supply available for distribution and provides a basis for comparing the current year's supply with a long-term average.

Streamflow

The general water supply available for diversion within each watermaster area is determined from stream gaging stations placed at key locations in the main stream channels. Several major stations are installed and maintained by the United States Geological Survey

as part of a federal-state program for collection of year-round streamflow records. In addition, several stream gaging stations are installed and operated by the watermasters during the irrigation season to provide supplemental information. Also, water stage recorders are often installed by the watermaster in selected diversion ditches to further assist him in proper distribution of the various water right allotments.

Table 3 presents runoff data at selected stream gaging stations in or near the service areas.

TABLE 1 SNOWPACK AS OF APRIL 1 AND MAY 1, 1974 AT REPRESENTATIVE SNOW COURSES

			WATER CONTENT OF SNOW								
	Snow Courses*		April 1	. Ap	ril 1, 1974	M	ay 1. 1974**				
Watermastar Servica Areas (Grouped Geographically)*	Relating to Each Group	Elevation (in feet)	Average (in inches)	In Inches	In Percent of April 1 Average	In Inches	In Percent of April 1 Average				
Franch Creek	Parks Creek	6.700	35.0	51.3	147						
Shackleford Craek	Middle Boulder No. 1	8,600	30.0	42.2	141	51.7	172				
Shasta River	Little Shasta	6,200	20.0	18.4	92						
Ash Creek	Blue Lake Ranch	6.800	10.0	11.2	112						
Big Vallay	Eagle Peak	7,200	15.0	20.0	133						
North Fork Pit River	Cedar Pass	7,100	16.0	21.4	134	21.7	136				
South Fork Pit River	Adin Mountain	6,350	13.0	16.6	128	16.4	126				
Surprise Valley	NOTE										
Burney Creek	Thousand Lakes	6,500	36.0	47.8	133	55.2	153				
Cow Creek	New Manzanita Lake	5,900	7.0	11.2	160	1.7	24				
Digger Creek	Burney Springs	4,700	2.0	2.2	110						
Hat Creek											
Butte Creek	Humbug Summit	4,850	11.0	15.0	136						
Susan River	Silver Lake Meadows	6,450	28.0	45.7	163	48.7	174				
Susan Kiver	Fradonyer Pass No. 1	5,750	8.0	7.2	90						
Indian Craek	Independance Lake	8,450	41.0	55.4	135	59.3	145				
Middle Fork Feather	Mount Oyer No. 1	7,100	24.0	40,8	170	38.4	160				
River	Rowland Creek	6,700	17,0	19.2	113	14.2	83				
KIAAL	Yuba Pass	8,700	30.0	35.7	119	38.1	127				

Snow Courses are listed in order of elevation within each geographical group of watermaster service areas.

^{**} Onto collected only at stations listed.

TABLE 2

PRECIPITATION AT SELECTED STATIONS - 1973-74

	1														
Station Name Fort Jones Panger Station	<u>County</u> Siskiyou	0ct. 3.88 1.59	Nov. 7.17 2.77	0ec. 5.15 4.02	7.13 4.08	Feb. 2.62 3.14	Mer. 3.33 2.21	Apr. 3.92 0.98	May 0.05	0.14 0.81	0.79 0.35	Aug. 0.04 0.34	0.00 0.40	34.20 21.78	Parcent Of Maan 157
Happy Camp Ranger Station	Sieklyou	$\frac{7.34}{4.07}$	$\frac{22.17}{7.25}$	15.84	15.71	8.24	8.45	4.19 2.72	0.05	1.08	0.20	0.15	0.00	86.95 54.98	158
Yreka	Siekiyou	3.08 1.45	2.00	3.43	7.40 3.19	2.08	1.81	2.19 0.92	0.15	0.20	$\frac{0.35}{0.27}$	$\frac{0.06}{0.39}$	0.00	27.99 17.76	158
Redding Fire Station No. 2	Shasta	2.85	3.78	7.03	7.69	8.19	10.02	5.29 2.95	0.08	0.85	3.53 0.11	0.10	0.00	80.59	156
Hat Creek Power House No. 1	Shasta	1.35	3.84	4.80 2.93	7.08 2.85	1.24	$\frac{6.24}{2.02}$	0.98	0.24	$\frac{0.18}{0.77}$	0.97	0.56	0.00	27.44 18.06	152
Lookout 3WSW	Lassen	1.80	7.88	4.30 5.31	4.80 6.25	0.97	8.07	1.21	1.19	1.95	0.11	0.33	0.00	28.10	111
Lakeview, Oragon	Lake	1.46	3.59	2.15 1.66	1.90	1.23	2.79 1.52	1.81	0.99	0.16	0.91	0.11	0.00	17.10 14.44	118
Alturas Ranger Station	Madac	0.82	1.91	1.23	1.72 1.82	0.86	1.71	0.50	0.03	1.03	0.73	7 0.22	0.00	9.31	73
Jass Valley	Nedac	1.18	3.40 1.88	2.44 1.92	2.11	1.42	3.14	1.82	0.70	D.12 1.62	0.81	0.26	0.00	18.44	107
Cedarvilla	Modac	1.04	2.29	1.52	1.84	0.72	1.95	0.99	0.04	0.04	1.30	0.39	0.00	12.72	99
Susanville Airport	Lassan	0.92	1.51	2.86	2.27	1.00	3.93	0.54	0.07	0.01	0.57	0.15	0.00	17.45	121
Greenville Rangar Station	Plumas	3.60	17.63	9.42 5.93	8.77	7.44	15.45 8.47	3.20	0.07	0.12	0.35	0.43	0.00	65.03 42.96	152
Sierravilla Rangar Station	Sierra	1.63	8.70 2.76	6.15	5.07	0.09	7.72	1.23	0.35	0.07	2.23 0.29	0.70	0.00	34.14 25.39	135
Vinton	Piumes	0.89	2.66	2.41	1.09	0.77	2.54	0.77	0.01	0.05	1.28 D.36	0.49	0.00	13.33	104

Nota: Figures above line are for current season; below line are long-term averages.

TABLE 3
RUNDFF AT SELECTED STATIONS - 1973-74 SEASON (IN ACRE-FEET)

Station	Oct.	Nov.	Oec.	Jan.	Fab.	<u>Mar.</u>	Apr.	May	1 u ne	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total	Average 1/	Averaga
Shasta Rivar near Yraka	10.040	18,680	21.960	72,480	22,280	40.030	44.800	13,150	7.620	4,700	3,580	4.270	132.890	132,600	100
Het Creek near Hat Creek	9,060	13,580	9.410	11,850	8.790	10,100	10,690	14,320	17.300	14,790	11.670	10.400	71,570	99.960	72
Pit River near Camby	3,680	9,270	16.780	42.490	10,900	68.490	38,640	29,930	8.730	5.060	2,630	5,010	121,920	180,400	68
South Fork Pit Miver near Likaly	1,610	2.500	2,490	5,650	1.860	2.730	3,580	23.090	11,110	6.890	8.040	7.210	38,800	56,730	68
Susan River at Susanvilla	792	6,240	6,510	14,760	4.080	24.970	27.260	27,270	10,150	4.820	4,300	1,670	66,960	70,860	94
indian Creek near Crescent Mills	4.340	46.530	61 , 86 0	137.500	32,710	169.000	136,600	91,350	29,360	6,510	2.650	1,870	364.100	399,200	91
Middla Fork Feathar River near Clio	3.630	21,710	29,000	62,900	14,720	73.260	60,310	27,570	13,020	6.510	4.360	3.490	161,600	211,500	76
Bulto Creek near Chica	8,870	75,530	65,390	112,900	30,080	117,600	69.550	34,810	21,920	15,450	11,480	9,580	292,880	292.700	100

1/ Long-tarm average

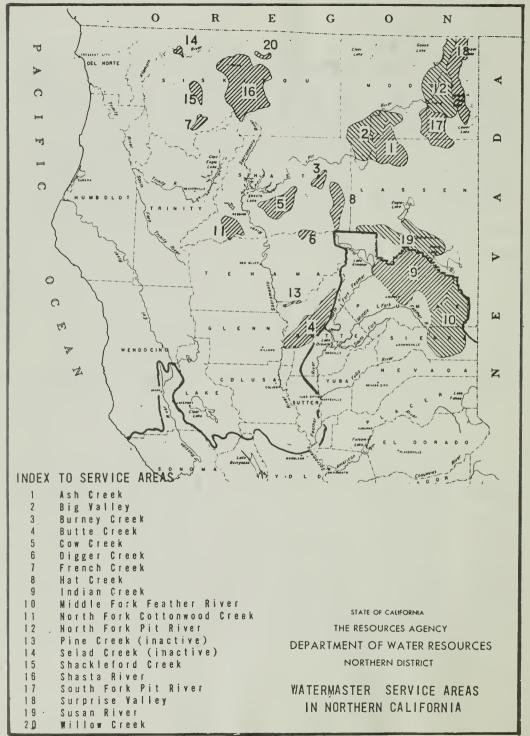


TABLE 4
WATERMASTER SERVICE AREAS AND STREAM SYSTEMS

		Principal Water Sources							
Service Area	County	major stream a/ and tributaries	Reservoirs and Nontributary Streams						
Ash Creek	Lassen, Modoc	ASH CREEK							
Big Valley	Lassen, Modoc	PIT RIVER	Roberts Reservoir						
Burney Creek	Shasta	BURNEY CREEK							
Butte Creek	Butte	BUTTE CREEK	W. Branch Feather River						
Cow Creek	Shasta	COW CREEK b/ N. Cow, Clover, Oak Run Creeks							
Digger Creek	Shasta, Tehama	OIGGER CREEK							
French Creek	\$ is kiyou	FRENCH CREEK Miners Creek	Duck Lake, Paynes Lake						
Hat Creek	Shasta	HAT CREEK							
Indian Creek	Plumas	INDIAN CREEK Lights Creek, Wolf Creek							
Middle Fork Feather River	Plumas, Sierra	M. FORK FEATHER RIVER Little Last Chance, Smithneck, Webber and Fletcher Creeks; Spring Channels, Westside Canal	Little Truckee River						
N. Fork Cotton- wood Creek	Shasta	N. FORK COTTONWOOD CREEK	Rainbow Lake						
North Fork Pit River	Modoc	N. FORK PIT RIVER Parker Creek	Pine, Cottonwood, Davis Creeks						
Pine Creek ^C /	Butte, Tehama	PINE CREEK							
Seiad Creek C	Siskiyou	SEIAD CREEK							
Shack leford Creek	Siskiyou	SHACKLEFORO CREEK Mill Creek	Campbell and Cliff Lakes						
Shasta River	Siskiyou	SHASTA RIVER Little Shasta River	Owinnell Reservoir (Lake Shastina)						
South Fork Pit River	Modoc	S. FORK PIT RIVER Pine and Fitzhugh Creeks	West Valley Reservoir						
Surprise Valley	Modoc	NONE All creeks listed at right, are unconnected)	Bidwell, Mill, Soldier, Pine, Cedar, Oeep, Owl, Rader, Eagle and Emerson Creeks						
Susan River	Lassen	SUSAN RIVER Willow Creek	Lake Leavitt, Hog Flat, McCoy Flat Reservoirs; Baxter and Parker Creeks						
Willow Creek	Siskiyou	WILLOW CREEK							

a/Major tributaries only A complete listing is given in 'Index to Water Sources' page vii

b/ Cow Creek proper not in service area

c/ Inactive in 1973 and 1974



SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTIONS AND 1974 NARRATIVES

This portion of the report consists of 18 sections, one for each service area active in 1974, presented in alphabetical order.

Each of these sections begins with a description of the particular service area, including location, geography, and general characteristics. Following this is a section entitled "Basis of Service". Under this heading are presented such data as the case number, date, and type of decrees; a brief summary of the decree or agreement which defines the water rights; the date the service area was created; and other related information.

These sections of the bulletin also present data on the water supply, methods of distribution, significant events of the watermaster season, and daily streamflow records. A map or schematic sketch of the stream system, including diversion locations, roads, etc., is also included for each service area.

A noticeable trend in recent years is the increasing number of water right owners in many areas, due to subdividing or "splitting" of property. For example, in the Ash Creek service area the number increased from 32 in 1967 to 59 in 1972, practically doubling in 5 years. This trend not only causes more work for the individual watermasters,

but makes it difficult to maintain upto-date records of all ownerships and their respective water rights. The water right ownerships are updated as of March 1 each year from County Assessors' records. Changes not on record by March 1 are therefore not reflected on the service area maps included in the various sections.

Since the purpose of this bulletin is to report the activities of the water-master service, and because of the difficulty in keeping the data current, nothing herein should be construed as a determination of water rights. Furthermore, in some service areas there are diversions which may have been active but are not shown on the maps because they did not require the watermaster's attention during 1974.

As in previous years, watermaster service was begun on different dates in the various areas depending upon the streamflow conditions, the ranchers' needs for the water, or, as on some streams, the terms of the decree. Service was continued in all areas through the growing season and was concluded by October 12, 1974.

The date service was started in each service area and the name of the water-master in charge are listed on the following page.

	Date Service Began	
Service Area	in 1974	Watermaster
Ash Creek	April 1	L. L. Bates
Big Valley	May 1	Virgil D. Buechler
Burney Creek	June l	Seth K. Barrett
Butte Creek	April 18	Kenneth E. Morgan
Cow Creek	June 1	Seth K. Barrett
Digger Creek	June l	Seth K. Barrett
French Creek	July 1	John A. Nolan
Hat Creek	May 1	Virgil D. Buechler
Indian Creek*	April 8	Harvey M. Jorgensen
M.F. Feather River*	April 1	Conrad Lahr, H. Joe Nessler
N.F. Cottonwood Creek	June 1	Seth K. Barrett
N.F. Pit River	April 7	Eldon E. Rinehart
Shackleford Creek	June l	John A. Nolan
Shasta River	April 1	John A. Nolan
S.F. Pit River	April 1	L. L. Bates
Surprise Valley	March 19	Charles H. Holmes
Susan River	April 1	Lester L. Lighthall
Willow Creek	July 1	John A. Nolan

^{*}Within Central District; all others in Northern District

Ash Creek Watermaster Service Area

The Ash Creek service area is situated in Modoc and Lassen Counties near the town of Adin, about 100 miles northeast of Redding via Highway 299. Figure 2, page 14, shows the Ash Creek stream system and diversions, plus the roads in the area.

The major sources of water for the service area are Ash Creek and three tributaries, Willow, Rush, and Butte Creeks. Ash Creek rises in Ash Valley in the southeastern part of the service area and flows northwesterly about 18 miles to its confluence with Rush Creek, then southwesterly to the town of Adin, and then westerly to Ash Creek Swamp and the Pit River. Butte and Willow Creek head in the mountains to the east and flow northwesterly into Big Valley. Butte Creek meets Ash Creek near the head of the valley at Adin and Willow Creek about 3 miles farther west near the head of Ash Creek Swamp. The valley floor in this vicinity is at an elevation of approximately 4,200 feet.

Basis of Service

The rights on this creek system were determined by a court reference and set forth in Decree No. 3670, Modoc County Superior Court, dated October 27, 1947. From 1949 through 1958 Ash Creek was included as a part of Big Valley watermaster service area. The Ash Creek watermaster service area was created April 3, 1958.

There are 59 water users in the service area with water rights totaling 123.65 cubic feet per second. Approximately 85 percent of the water rights in the service area are in Big Valley, west of the town of Adin. The remaining water rights are along the upstream tributaries and in Ash Valley, east of the town of Adin. The portion of Big Valley served is approximately 10 miles long by 6 miles wide, extending from the

town of Adin to the confluence of Ash Creek and the Pit River.

The Ash Creek decree establishes the number of priority classes on the individual streams within the service area as follows: Ash Creek - five; Willow Creek - four; Rush Creek - one; and Butte Creek - two. Each of these streams is independently regulated.

Water Supply

The water supply for Ash and Rush Creeks is derived primarily from snowmelt, since most of the watershed is between 5,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. Willow Creek and Butte Creek receive a substantial portion of their water from springs. These creeks normally have sufficient water to satisfy demands until about June 1, after which the supply decreases rapidly. By the latter part of June, Ash Creek normally has receded to about 20 cubic feet per second, Willow Creek to about 5 cubic feet per second, and Butte Creek to less than 1 cubic foot per second. The flow of these creeks then remains nearly constant for the remainder of the season.

Method of Distribution

Irrigation diversions from Ash Creek and its tributaries are accomplished by small dams placed in the stream channels. Most of the users have several diversion ditches at these dams. These ditches convey the water to the fields where it is spread by means of small laterals. Wild flooding is the predominant method of irrigation, but checks and borders are used to spread the water on some ranches. In a few areas, pumps are used to divert the water into ditches or through sprinkler systems. Return flow is rediverted for use on downstream ranches. In some cases tailwater may be recaptured and recirculated before it returns to the creek.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began April 1 and continued until October 12. L. L. Bates, Water Resources Engineering Associate, was the watermaster for this period.

Ash Creek. The available water supply in Ash Creek was sufficient to meet all demands (five priorities) until the first part of May. For most of the remainder of the irrigation season, water was available for first priority allotments only.

The daily mean discharge of Ash Creek at Adin is presented in Table 5, page 12. This stream gaging station is downstream from a substantial number of the diversions; consequently, flows reported do not include all of the available supply of this creek.

Rush Creek. The available water supply in Rush Creek was sufficient to satisfy

all allotments (one priority) until the end of June. By late September the flow had gradually decreased to about 30 percent of these allotments.

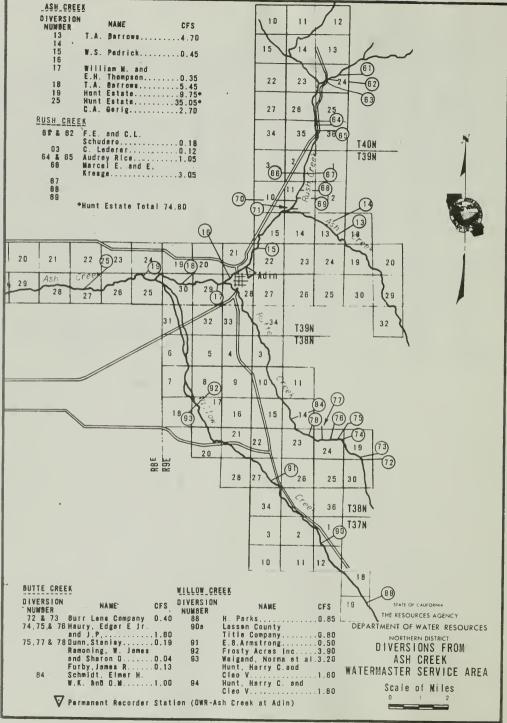
Willow Creek. The available water supply in Willow Creek was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (four priorities) until the first of June. The flow then dropped rapidly, causing regulation of second priority allotments to begin during the first week in June. Throughout the remainder of June and continuing until late August, the flow receded gradually. At this time, and for the remainder of the season, about 50 percent of the second priority allotments were served.

Butte Creek. The available water supply in Butte Creek was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (two priorities) until late spring. During the remainder of the season the flow gradually decreased; however, no distribution problems were encountered.

ASH CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 5 ASH CREEK AT ADIN

Day :	March	: April :	May	June :	July	: August	: September	: Day
1	289	1110	153	36	19	27	14	1
2	253 201	784 727	165 168	35 28	19 21	28 29	16	2
4	179	524	165	25	21	27	17 17	2 3 4
5	188	445	164	28	22	32	18	5
6 7	422	414	164	34	20	29	17	6
/ 8	382 232	344 317	163 167	32 32	17 26	27 26	1 7 1 7	7
8 9	212	307	168	28	32	25	19	8 9
10	366	288	159	24	40	24	19	10
11	573	264	143	25	36	22	19	11
12 13	573 430	237 214	134 128	22 21	33 30	23 23	20	12
14	380	202	120	19	27	23	21 22	13
15	473	198	109	20	25	22	23	15
16	511	193	100	22	24	27	23	16
17	665 543	194 226	101	22 22	23	30	22	17
18 19	458	227	99 90	22	22 21	27 25	21 20	18 19
20	389	200	76	25	21	26	19	20
21	338	187	64	26	19	25	1.8	21
22 23	309 283	186 193	60 52	21	19 16	24	20	22
23	268	187	43	21 21	29	24 26	20 20	23 24
25	265	176	44	21	22	26	20	25
26	274	166	44	23	31	26	20	26
27 28	279 310	159 150	38 33	23 22	30 28	25 17	21 21	27
28	897	143	34	20	28	9.3	22	28 29
30	760	144	37	19	23	10	23	30
<u>Mean</u>	<u>575</u>	304	<u>1</u> 04	24.6	25		19.5	31 Mean
Runoff In								- Runoff In
Acre-Feet	24350	18060	6385	1466	1517	1478	1162	Acre-Feet



Big Valley Watermaster Service Area

The Big Valley service area is in Modoc and Lassen Counties in the vicinity of the towns of Lookout and Bieber, about '90 miles northeast of Redding via State Route 299.

The Pit River is the major source of water regulated by the watermaster. The river enters the valley north of the town of Lookout and flows southerly through the western part of the valley and out at the southern end. The major area of use is about 13 miles of valley floor, up to 6 miles wide, along the Pit River at an approximate elevation of 4,200 feet.

A map of the Big Valley stream system with towns, roads and diversions is presented as Figure 3, pages 18 and 19.

Basis of Service

The Big Valley watermaster service area was created in November 13, 1934, and service began with the 1935 season, operating under an agreement to determine water rights recorded in 1934. The water rights in this service area were set forth in Decree No. 6395, Modoc County Superior Court, a statutory decree, dated February 17, 1959.

Distributing the water on a continuous-flow basis, as provided by the decree, has proven impracticable because of the wide variation of flow which frequently occurs. By mutual agreement, an alternative procedure has been established allowing each user a definite amount of water in acre-feet (AF) for each cubic foot per second (cfs) of right allotted by the decree. The watermaster estimates the amount of water available for the next 15 to 30 days and then chooses the appropriate acre-foot/cfs ratio so that the rotation through the valley is completed in not more than 30 days.

There are 58 water users in the service area with total rights of 241.82 cfs,

of which 154.23 cfs are second priority, 29.59 cfs third priority, and 43 cfs fourth priority, with 15 cfs set aside for first priority (stock water and channel storage). Under the decree, the water rights were determined on a basis of 1 cfs per 70 acres of irrigable land.

Water Supply

The flow in the Pit River at the head of Big Valley is derived principally from direct runoff, mainly snowmelt, and return flow from irrigation water released from West Valley and Big Sage Reservoirs above South Fork Pit River and Hot Springs Valleys, respectively.

The available water supply in the Pit River as it flows through Big Valley is ordinarily adequate to satisfy all demands until about June 1. The irrigation practices in Hot Springs Valley, about 20 miles upstream from Big Valley, have a significant effect on the available water supply in Big Valley throughout the remainder of the irrigation season. Water users in Hot Springs Valley divert most of the flow of the Pit River for 2- or 3-week periods. Natural flow available for use in Big Valley during these periods is often less than 20 cfs. Periodic releases from channel storage in the lower end of Hot Springs Valley sometimes increase the flow to as much as 200 to 300 cfs for relatively short periods. Consequently, equitable water distribution in Big Valley is very difficult to attain.

Roberts Reservoir, which stores runoff of a minor tributary of the Pit River near the upper end of Big Valley above Lookout, serves as a supplemental source of water to those users in the area who are members of the Big Valley Mutual Water Company. Water from this reservoir is released into the Pit River and distributed to members of the water

company along with the natural flow to which they are entitled.

Iverson Reservoir stores runoff of East Juniper Creek, a tributary to the Pit River at the lower end of Big Valley. This reservoir was completed in 1968 to provide a supplemental water supply for the McArthur and Britten Ranches. Water from Iverson Reservoir is released into the Pit River and then rediverted to the users along with their decreed rights from natural flow of the Pit River.

Records of two stream gaging stations in the Big Valley service area are presented in Tables 6 and 7, page 17.

Method of Distribution

Most water users in the Big Valley service area irrigate on a rotation schedule either by wild flooding or by checks and borders. Large flashboard dams placed in the channel make it possible to use the large heads of water characteristic of the supply in the area. In addition, some pumps are used for diversion, both in ditches and directly into sprinkler systems. The ranches which irrigate by wild flooding must use large heads of water in order to cover unleveled or high ground. Much of the runoff is recaptured for use by downstream lands, resulting in a relatively high irrigation efficiency for the valley.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began in the Big Valley service area on May 1 and continued through September 30, 1974, with Virgil D. Buechler, Water Resources Technician II, as watermaster.

The season began with Big Sage Reservoir at capacity. West Valley Reservoir started spilling April 23 and continued through June 14. Roberts Reservoir filled during the spring, and Iverson Reservoir almost filled.

The river dams were installed during May at which time a full irrigation

was started. This rotation was completed by June 4.

The flow in the Pit River at Canby was above 500 cubic feet per second from May 1 through May 22 and then gradually decreased to 70 cubic feet per second on June 27, at which time the meadows were dried up for haying. During the period June 27 to July 28 the lower users rotated among themselves and irrigated their pasture land. With haying operations completed on July 28, the first irrigation after having was started. A rotation using a 5 AF/cfs ratio was started. During this irrigation the Roberts Reservoir shareholders used a supplemental quantity of 786 acre-feet. The Iverson Reservoir shareholders used 30 percent of their storage, or approximately 550 acre-feet. The second rotation, using a 10 AF/cfs ratio, was completed August 27. On this rotation and the next full irrigation, the Roberts Reservoir shareholders used another 562 acre-feet. The Iverson Reservoir users used another 50 percent of their storage, or approximately 700 acre-feet, to receive two full irrigations.

Water delivered from Roberts and Iverson Reservoirs was delivered to the following people:

Roberts Reservoir Shareholders	Acre-Feet
Cyril Mamath	124
Hunt Estate	156
Sam Gerig	294
Eagle Banner	100
Norris Gerig	103
Charlie Kramer	171
D. Babcock & D. Hawkins	400
Total	1,348
Iverson Reservoir Shareholders	
Bill Mitchell	417
John McArthur	417
John Britten	417
Total	1,251

BIG VALLEY WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Oaily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 6
PIT RIVER NEAR CANBY

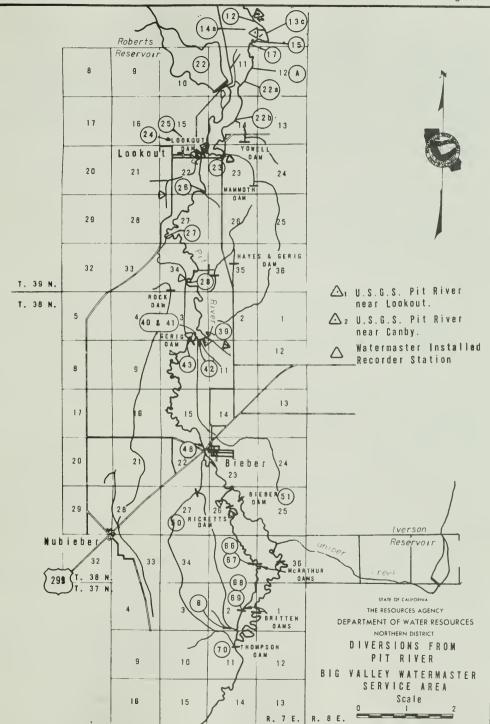
0ay : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	March 667 803 785 665 557 1280 1300 805 937 1310 1850 1770 1800 1930 1890 1520 1200	: April : 1580	May : 412 464 494 495 530 515 505 555 620 680 732 728 723 691 646 565	98 170 247 209 165 206 323 257 246 255 207 170 130 111 133 117 78	: July 33 17 119 112 67 40 34 117 156 132 150 152 159 160 139 128 103 85	: August 84 54 64 61 55 47 42 39 42 50 54 51 45 39 39 34 33 33 32 33	September 83 90 91 91 103 112 100 86 89 77 75 74 75 90 93 85 77	0 ay 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	953 803 719 653 618 621 637 668 765	633 580 534 502 477 456 451 456 442	549 408 397 359 320 257 240 285 296	73 101 130 107 79 78 72 66 62	73 35 33 35 30 28 28 18	28 25 28 26 31 59 73 61	75 77 78 79 76 73 73 73 72	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31 Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	1660 1770 1114 68490	410 649 38640	313 187 487 29930	59 <u>147</u> 8730	21 81 82.3 5060	47 67 46.1	5010	30 31 Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

TABLE 7
PIT RIVER NEAR BIESER

0 ay : 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 5	1200 1680 2160 2360 2100 2060 2770 2840 2970 2720 2620 3420 3420 3420 34100 4120 3640 3110 2630 2200 1690	: April : 5360 5420 5330 4230 3540 3030 22580 2120 1750 1570 1400 1300 1200 1110 1050 986 994 1070 1150 1140 1130 1070 1070 970	May 712 670 706 706 712 888 655 664 706 640 635 694 635 640 635 640 635 640 635 640 635 640 635 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640	: June 161 111 99 666 53 52 45 444 82 50 73 201 215 145 132 143 117 78 70 666 58 54 46 38	4.8 3.3 3.0 4.9 8.0 9.4 10 100 250 210 180 170 170 175 175 160 145 120 100 60 30 20 10 8.6	August 3.4 3.6 3.8 3.7 3.5 3.1 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.8 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 2.8 2.8	September 5.6 5.2 6.0 6.4 6.0 4.8 5.2 5.2 4.8 5.2 4.0 4.0 3.3 3.3 4.0 3.6 5.2 20 14 8.9 13 12 8.9 6.8	0 ay 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30	1600 1590 1690 2160 3120 5040	928 886 851 816 760	205 115 79 104 267 346	32 25 15 11 7.0	7.0 5.0 2.8 2.2 2.0 2.6	3.3 3.0 2.8 3.3 3.6 4.0	8 3 30 11 5.2	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In	167400	110000	5541	79.3	4580	156	468	Mean Runofi in
Acre-Feet	16/400	112200	34070	4720	4380	136	400	Acre-Feet

DIVERSIONS FROM PIT RIVER BIG VALLEY WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

	ERSION MBER	NAME, '	CFS	A C R E F E E T
		and the second s		
	•	First priority for the entire river is to maintain channel storage and stock water.	15.00	
	1 2	Ebersaio (pump)	3.02	
	iŝc	Ouncan	2.86	
	14 a	6 ou i d	1.20	
	15	Hines Brothers	7.26	
	17	Barnett	6.98	
	2 2	Roberts Reservoir Water Rights		5500
	•	N. Garig 5 shares O. Garig 3 shares O. Babcock 3 shares L.W. Kramer 2 shares Hunt Estate 2 shares M. Kennedy 1 share C. Mamath 1 share C. Hawkins 1 share L. Manchamp 1 share Elcholz 1 share		
	228	Manchamp	1.73	
	2 2 b	Bibbens	4.10	
	2 3	Three Corners DiversionTotal _	3.83	
		Munt Estate Hayas S.Garig	8.3D 3.37 4.97	
	2 4	Lookout Dam		
	2 5	Oilar OitchTotal Elcholz Leventon	11.35	
	28	Downey (pump)	3.48	
	27	Potter(pump)	5.36	
	28	Fulchar DitchTotal Kramer Holl Knox Rench (N.Gerig)	15.28 5.24 4.22 4.22	
	3 8	Ash Creek Pipe		
	4 0	N.Gerig	8.17	
	42	Watson DitchTotal O.Bebcock C.Hawkins	$\frac{3.04}{2.23}$	
	4 3	Gorig Oam		
	4.8	Snipes Kennedy J. McArthur Babcock Brothers &.J. 2. W. H. Thompson W. Druwry	31.67 1.61 2.51 7.28 14.34 3.21 2.72	
	5 0	Ricketts Oam		
	51	Blaber Oem		
8.6	& 67		12.14	
8 8		Britten Dem	11.23	
	70	Thompson Oam	11.50	
	A	Hallmark Pump	1.77	
		Campbell Cam	1.28	



Special Occurrences

Repairs were made to Roberts Reservoir by raising and widening the existing earth dam. Also, a recorder and weir were installed below the outlet to measure the released water.

A headgate and Sparling meter were installed on Herb Hayes' diversion, and a headgate was installed on Dick Bibbens' diversion.

A new 250-horsepower pump (3,000-gpm capacity) was installed with seven sprinkler wheel lines on the Viso (Joiner) Ranch. Sparling meters are to be installed in these systems. Several wheel lines were also installed on the Downey and Duncan Ranches. Meters will be required in these lines to more accurately measure the pumped water.

Burney Creek Watermaster Service Area

The Burney Creek service area is in eastern Shasta County above and below the town of Burney. Figure 4, page 23, shows the Burney Creek stream system including the diversions and roads.

The source of water supply for this service area is Burney Creek, which enters the southern part of the service area and flows through Burney in a northerly direction to the Pit River. The portion of the valley served by this stream is approximately 11 miles long and 2 miles wide, and extends both north and south of Burney. The service area is approximately 3,200 feet in elevation.

Basis of Service

The rights on this creek system were determined by a court reference and set forth in Decree No. 5111, Shasta County Superior Court, dated January 30, 1926. Watermaster service was provided on the creek from 1926 to 1929 under the old Water Commission Act. The service area was created, along with some others, on September 11, 1929, under a new law passed in that year.

The Burney Creek decree sets forth a rotation schedule of distribution. The water users, however, have found it more beneficial to irrigate on a continuous-flow basis (one priority class plus surplus allotments), which is now normal practice. The water allotted to the Greer-Cornaz Ditch is distributed in accordance with supplemental court decrees.

There are 10 water right owners in the area with total allotments of 33.09 cubic feet per second.

Water Supply

The water supply for Burney Creek comes from springs and snowmelt. Most of the watershed lies between the elevations of 4,000 and 7,500 feet on the northeast

slopes of Burney Mountain. The creek normally has sufficient water to supply all demands until about the middle of June. The supply then gradually decreases until the end of July. For the remainder of the irrigation season, runoff from perennial springs keeps the flow nearly constant at approximately 40 percent of allotments.

The daily mean discharge of Burney Creek near Burney is presented in Table 8, page 22. The stream gaging station on Burney Creek is downstream from four points of diversion; consequently, the records do not show all of the available water supply of the creek.

Method of Distribution

Water is diverted from Burney Creek, in most cases, by means of low diversion dams, into ditches which convey it to the place of use. Lateral ditches are then used to irrigate the land.

1974 Distribution

The watermaster in the Burney Creek service area was Seth K. Barrett, Water Resources Technician II. Service began June 1 and continued until September 30.

By agreement of the water right owners, all allotments were distributed on a continuous-flow basis.

The water supply for the 1974 season was one of the best on record. This favorable condition, coupled with the fact that the Pierpont Ranch diverted only stockwater and allowed its remaining water rights to be temporarily used by the other diverters, made it unnecessary to apportion the water this season. There was a surplus of flow available to all users most of the time.

Special Occurrences

The stream gaging station that normally records the continuous flow was made

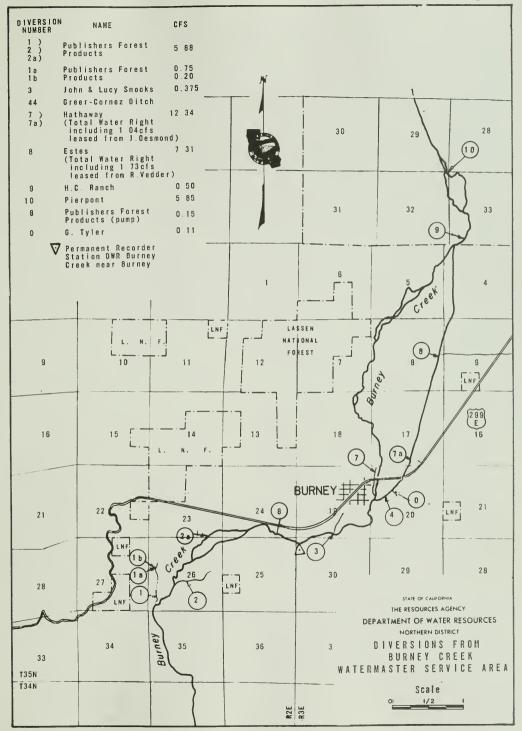
inoperable by early flood conditions.
This gage has now been relocated downstream at the Park Street Bridge.

BURNEY CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 8
BURNEY CREEK NEAR BURNEY

			DONNE	I ONLER ME	AIL COMME!			
0 a y : 1 2 3	235 238 239	: April : 564 453 342	May : 195 195 193	June : 118 119 118	July : 47 45 43 42	August 344 42 39 37	25 25 25 24 25	1 2 3 4 5
4 5 6	219 216 233	304 329 343	188 188 192	116 113 110	42 42	39 37	29 34	
7 8 9 10	233 216 203 202	320 327 348 314	197 204 203 192	1 07 99 96 94	41 60 65 60	33 32 30 29	40 47 51 43	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	264 263 249 248 254	296 287 271 263 258	184 179 172 164 159	92 89 87 84 78	54 50 47 45 45	28 27 25 25 30	56 54 50 47 45	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	259 318 300 271 255	255 253 253 237 227	153 150 147 140 130	77 75 71 73 72	44 43 41 40 39	31 28 26 24 24	42 40 37 36 33	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	245 243 234 230 234	224 227 231 224 217	124 122 120 120 120	68 64 61 58 55	39 38 38 37 36	22 22 25 25 25	31 28 26 24 22	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	268 390 399 802 1000 480	206 197 190 188 190	128 131 131 129 125 120	55 54 52 50 48	34 34 34 33 34 38	23 24 24 25 25 25	20 19 19 19	26 27 28 29 30 31
Runoff Th Acre-Feet	18720	16540	9713	4865	2638	25 28.9 1775	2003	Mean Runolf In Acre-Feet





Butte Creek Watermaster Service Area

The Butte Creek service area is situated in Butte County a few miles southeast of the City of Chico. The watermaster service area extends for about 11 miles along Butte Creek, commencing approximately 4 miles east of Chico and extending downstream to the crossing of Western Canal. It contains about 20,000 acres of valley floor lands at an average elevation of 150 feet.

A map of the Butte Creek stream system is presented in Figure 5, page 29.

Basis of Service

The rights on this stream system were determined by a statutory adjudication and set forth in Decree No. 18917, Butte County Superior Court, dated November 6, 1942. The Butte Creek watermaster service area was created on January 7, 1943.

There are presently 44 water rights owners in the service area (below Diversion 50) with allotments totaling 422.30 cubic feet per second.

The Butte Creek decree established three priority classes for summer use under Schedule 7, a surplus class inferior to the above rights, and a special class for Hamlin Slough. Schedule 3 of the decree defines the rights for rediversion (Diversion 50) of foreign water delivered into Butte Creek from the West Branch of Feather River.

The Water Resources Control Board, on September 18, 1969, granted permits for the following applications to appropriate water from Butte Creek: applications 22321, Gorrill Land Company; 22534, Garrison Patrick; and 22564, Louis C. Camenzind, Jr. These appropriative rights are also under control of the watermaster.

Water Supply

Butte Creek, the major source of water, drains approximately 150 square miles of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the northeasterly portion of Butte County above the watermaster service area. The maximum elevation in the watershed is about 7,000 feet.

Normally, snowmelt produces sustained high flows in the creek until about the end of June, after which perennial springs continue to produce flows of more than 40 cubic feet per second. Additional water is imported for distribution from the West Branch Feather River by means of the Hendricks (Toadtown) Canal through De Sabla Reservoir and Powerhouse into Butte Creek.

Records of the daily mean discharge at stream gaging stations in the Butte Creek service area are presented in Tables 9, 10, and 11, pages 26 and 27.

Method of Distribution

Water is diverted from Butte Creek by pumping and by gravity diversions. Parrott Investment Company, M & T. Inc., Dayton Mutual Water Company, and Durham Mutual Water Company divert relatively large amounts of water by gravity into ditches leading to their individual distribution systems. Various methods of irrigation are in general practice, including contour checks, strip or border checks, basin checks, furrows, wild flooding, and sprinklers. The use of sprinklers has increased in the past few years, especially for orchards.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began April 18, 1974, in the Butte Creek service area and continued until September 30, with Kenneth E. Morgan, Water Resources Engineering Associate, as watermaster.

The available water supply in Butte Creek for the 1974 irrigation season was one of the best on record.

The appropriative water rights of the Newhall Land and Farming Company (application 22039), Gorrill Land Company (application 22321), Garrison Patrick (application 22534), and Louis Camenzind, Jr. (application 22564) were satisfied through their periods of the irrigation season.

The decreed surplus rights of the Newhall Land and Farming Company and the Gorrill Land Company were satisfied throughout the irrigation season.

The lifting of rice allotments by the Federal Government allowed the Gorrill Land Company and the Newhall Land and Farming Company to substantially increase their rice acreage for 1974. The season's crop yields were very good.

BUTTE CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 9

BUTTE CREEK NEAR CHICO Day April : March : May: June : July : August : September : Day 1170 1150 691 414 320 q 277 641. Mean Runoff In Runoff Acre-Feet Acre-Feet

BUTTE CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

TABLE 10 BUTTE CREEK NEAR DURHAM

Day :	March 4080 2830 1770 1320 1120	April : 4950 3580 2430 1810 1490	581 575 563 557 515	252 247 252 247 252 247 229	July : 46 74 72 81 88	53 52 53 53 53 54	September 48 41 38 33 33	1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	1020 1170 1100 963 840	1280 1130 1040 1020 906	500 500 520 535 522	217 199 172 196 241	83 81 148 264 164	53 41 43 51 48	34 32 30 30 37	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	1340 1820 1430 1200 1110	847 817 778 750 731	507 505 479 441 430	208 128 119 103 92	126 110 96 91 79	56 61 47 39 40	42 42 45 37 50	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	1050 1020 990 945 897	726 722 726 697 672	400 384 356 309 288	86 95 77 98 115	67 66 69 69	44 39 34 34 35	45 106 156 148 140	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	896 923 910 898 949	655 658 695 684 643	263 247 237 236 255	83 82 75 38 29	71 76 7 3 60 50	34 34 37 40 46	161 155 131 83 76	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	1110 1900 2540 7070 10300 4720	615 592 576 559 559	267 304 325 312 293 266	24 20 16 14 13	54 59 54 53 54	37 51 52 50 49	77 81 79 80 81	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	119500	66130	24740	7472	5153	2813	4306	Runoff In Acre-Feet

TABLE 11
TOADTOWN CANAL ABOVE BUTTE CANAL

			10001000		. OUT IL ONIT	1 60		
0 a y : 1 2 3 4 5	108 111 125 122 121	: April 114 108 122 119 116	May : 117 115 116 115 113	110 109 109 108 108	109 109 109 108 106	75 78 85 84 84	: September 80 80 79 79 79	: 0ay 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	120 119 118 97 59	116 121 121 121 118	112 111 112 112 107	108 108 109 109	104 102 109 112 108	80 76 92 96 94	78 78 77 77 77	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	119 115 117 118 117	120 123 121 119 119	113 114 113 116 116	108 108 108 108 108	107 107 109 108 91	93 81 71 85 95	76 76 79 78 78	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	115 114 116 118 117	119 118 118 119 120	113 110 110 112 115	108 108 108 108 108	84 97 100 99 102	94 87 86 86 86	78 77 77 76 74	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	116 116 115 115 116	119 118 119 119	115 115 114 113 109	107 106 108 110 109	107 107 106 88 85	85 96 96 95 94	73 73 73 72 72	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	114 118 110 113 101 110	117 116 115 114 116	111 111 110 111 111	109 108 109 110	83 81 80 79 78 77	95 87 80 79 81 81	71 72 72 72 71	26 27 28 29 30
Runoff In Acre-Feet	6960	7030	6930	6450	6050	81 86.4 5310	4510	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

			Priorit	i y		Application	
Oiversion #	Water Right Owner	1st	2 nd	3 r d	Surplus	Import	Permit
Butte Creek							
50	M. & T. Incorporated	3.00			25.00	53.33*	
	Parrott Investment Company McClain, Benson, et al	3.00			25.00	53.33*	
	Dayton Mutual Water Company	16.00				3.33*	
	*Water imported by PG&E from West into Butte Creek, less 5% for conv	Branch Fe eyance lo	ather i sses.	River via	Hendricks	Canal an	d released
532/	U. S. Department of Agriculture	2.00					
54	Patrick Smith	4.445 0.555					13.01/
55	Camenzind Brothers	5.00					6.501/
56	Ourham Mutual Water Company Parrott Investment Company Carlson Bell Oomom Brothers Logan Vernoga Konyn - Amerio Bebich Jugum Wheelock	44.70 2.00 0.4B 0.39 0.67 0.01 1.447 0.40 0.4446 0.447					
- 1	Total	51.25					
57 ² /	Coats	2.00					
5B ^{2/}	Wakefield Hansen	0.61			2.50		
59B ²	Brand t	0.39					
60	Newhall Land & Farming Company		6.00	0.75	21.25		150.00 ³ /
60A ^{2/}	Knowles Phillips	0.66					
61	Gorrill Land Company ⁴			1.005	20.70 ^{5/}		75.00 ³ /
62 ² /	White, Mead, McAlister, & Ryon			1.00	9.50		

Hamlin Slough

Newhall	Land	& Farming	Company	16.60
Corrill	Land	Company		21.705/

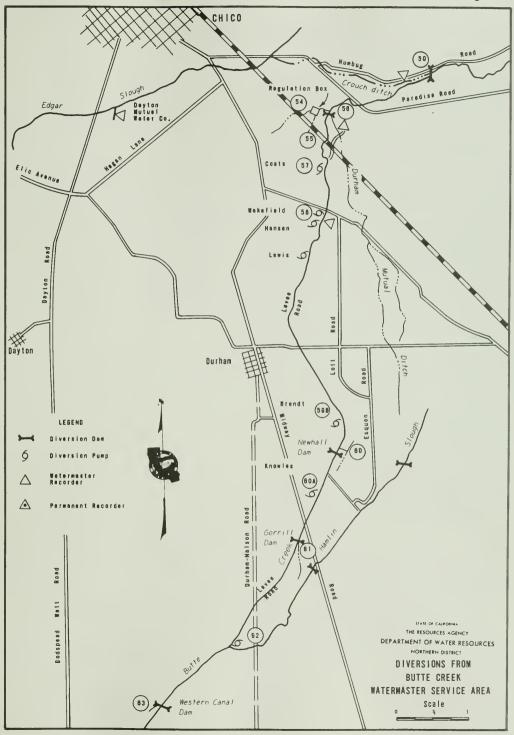
¹ March 1 - June 30

^{2/} Pumps

^{3/} March 15 - June 15

^{4/} See Hamlin Slough

^{5/} Total diversions from Butte Creek and Hamlin Slough not to exceed 21.70 cfs.





Cow Creek Watermaster Service Area

The Cow Creek service area is in central Shasta County in the foothills east of Redding. Figures 6 through 6e, pages 33 through 38, show the Cow Creek stream system, including the diversions and major access roads.

The source of water supply for this service area consists of three major creek systems. They are North Cow Creek (sometimes referred to as Little Cow Creek), Oak Run Creek, and Clover Creek. These creeks flow in a westerly direction to their confluence in the Millville-Palo Cedro area and thence south to the Sacramento River east of the City of Anderson. The service area is generally a narrow strip of land on both sides of each of these creeks. In some cases water is exported from one creek to the other.

Basis of Service

The water rights on each of these creek systems were determined by court references and set forth in separate decrees. Water rights for these creeks were set forth by Shasta County Superior Court decrees as follows:

Creek	Decree No.	Date
North Cow	5804	April 29, 1932
Oak Run	5701	July 22, 1932
Clover	6904	October 4, 1937

The North Cow Creek decree sets forth a rotation schedule of distribution. The water users, however, have found it more beneficial to irrigate on a continuous-flow basis which is now normal practice. Only one priority allotment was provided in each of the Cow Creek service area decrees except for the Oak Run Creek decree which contains a surplus allotment.

The Cow Creek watermaster service area was originally created on October 17,

1932, including North Cow Creek and Oak Run Creek water rights. On January 21, 1938, the service area was expanded to include the Clover Creek rights.

There are 90 water right owners in the area with total allotments of 67.367 cubic feet per second.

Water Supply

The water supply for this service area is derived mostly from springs and seepage, with some early snowmelt runoff. The watershed varies in elevation from 500 to 5,000 feet and consists primarily of low brushy hills which do not accumulate a heavy snowpack. Relatively large amounts of precipitation during the winter months normally produce substantial seepage and springs that flow through the irrigation season. The creeks normally have sufficient water to supply all demands until late July. The supply then gradually decreases to an average of about 60 to 70 percent of allotments by around mid-September.

The daily mean discharge of North Cow Creek near Ingot is presented in Table 12, page 32. The stream gaging station on North Cow Creek is downstream of many of the diversions and is used by the watermaster primarily to indicate changes in flow conditions rather than amounts of water available. Consequently, the records do not show all of the available water supply of the creek.

Method of Distribution

Water is diverted from the creeks, in most cases by means of low diversion dams, into ditches which convey it to the place of use. Lateral ditches are then used to spread it over the land. Irrigation has been on a continuousflow basis instead of by rotation since 1934.

1974 Distribution

Seth K. Barrett, Water Resources Technician II, was the watermaster in the Cow Creek service area from June 1 until September 30.

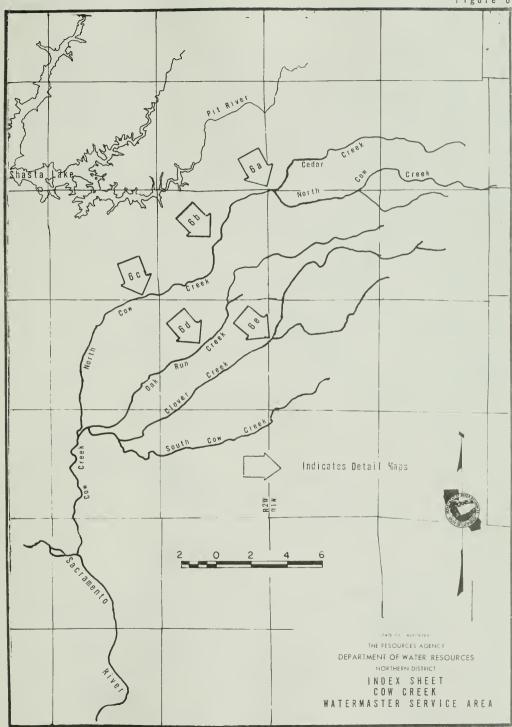
This service area includes Cedar, North Cow, Oak Run, and Clover Creeks. The water supply for the 1974 season was one of the best on record and made it unnecessary to apportion water. In all but Cedar Creek there was a surplus of flow available to all users most of the time.

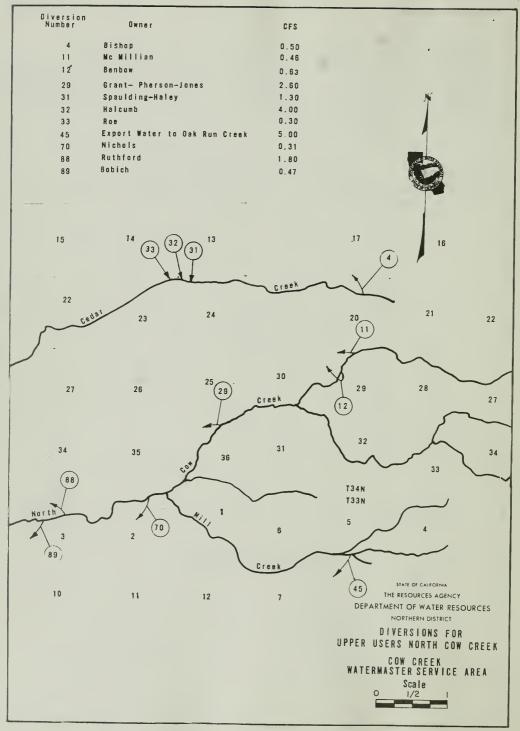
COW CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

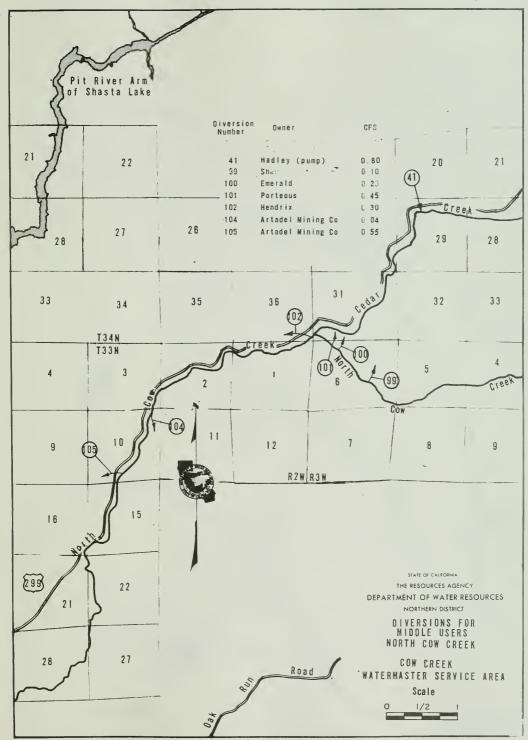
TABLE 12 North Cow Creek Near Ingot

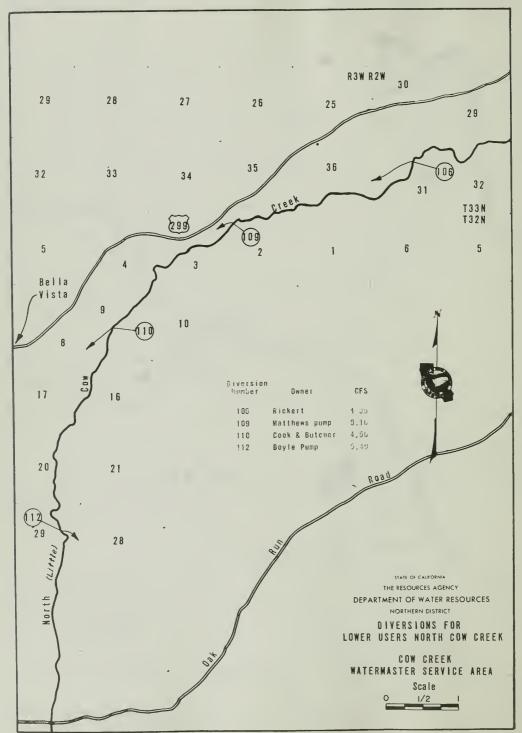
		NONTH	OUN ONEEN I	EAR INGOI			
Day:	March : April	: May	: June :	July :	August :	September	: <u>Oay</u>
1			91*	32 31	17 17	14	1
2			8 9 8 7	30	16	14 13	2 3 4 5
4 5			84	29	16	13	4
			82	29	19	13	
6 7			79 76	2 9 2 7	22 19	13 13	6 7 8 9 10
8			73	54	18	13	8
9			70	45	17 17	13 12	9
10			68	55			
11 12			67 65	41 35	1 7 1 7	1 2 1 2	11 12
13			64	32	17	13	13
14 15			62 61	31 28	17 17	14 15	14 15
16			59	28	17	15	16
17			58	26	17	14	17
18			57 54	28 25	16 15	1 4 1 5	18 19
18 19 20			56	24	15	14	20
21			53	23 22	15	14	21
22			49	22	14	14	22
23 24			47 43	21 21	17 15	1 2 1 2	23 24
25			41	20	15	12	25
26			39	19	15	12	26
2 7 2 8			38 35	19 19	1 4 1 4	1 2 1 2	27 28
29			34	17	1.4	12	29
30			32	17	14	12	30
Mean			60.4	<u>16</u> 28.1	<u>13</u> 16.2	111113.1	31 Mean Runoff In
Runoff In			3596	1731	997	779	Runoffin
Acre-Feet			0.00	,,,,,	00,		Acre-Feet

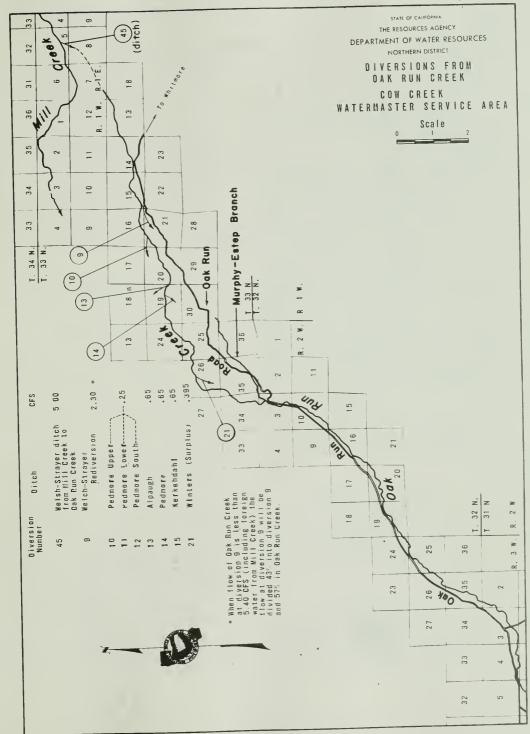
^{*} Beginning of Record

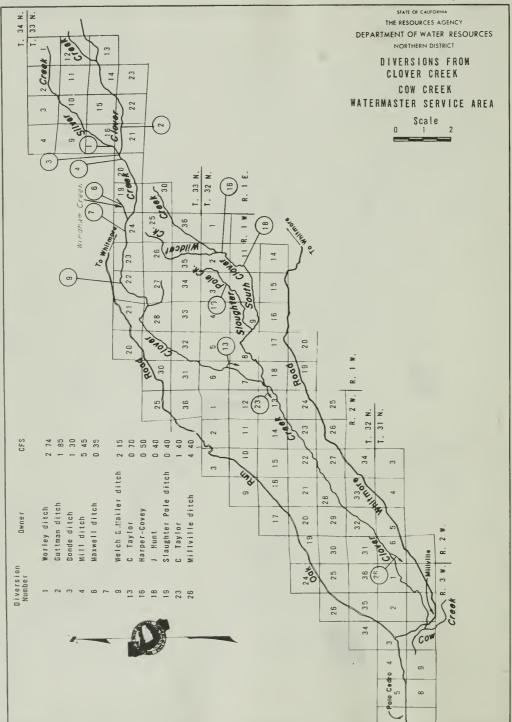












Digger Creek Watermaster Service Area

The Digger Creek service area is situated in southeastern Shasta County and northeastern Tehama County.

Digger Creek forms a portion of the boundary line between Shasta and Tehama Counties. It drains an area of approximately 45 square miles on the western slopes of mountains situated immediately west of Lassen National Park. The creek flows in a westerly direction through the town of Manton to its confluence with North Fork Battle Creek. Manton, the only community in the area, is located approximately 40 miles northeast of Red Bluff.

A map of the Digger Creek stream system is presented as Figure 7, page 41.

Basis of Service

The rights to use of the waters of Digger Creek were determined by five court adjudications. The Crooker Ditch, now combined with the Harrison Ditch, may divert all the water in the creek at its point of diversion. Diversions below this point, though defined by decree, are not in the service area.

Four Tehama County Superior Court decrees define the rights included in the service area. These decrees are listed on page 40.

The four decrees have, in effect, divided the water rights on the creek into two groups, the upper users and the lower users. The three upper users irrigate land adjoining the stream so that all water not consumptively used returns to Digger Creek. The lower users are located within a 5-squaremile area. Very little runoff from the lower users returns to the creek.

The water rights of the three upper users are absolute and not correlative to the lower users; therefore, allotments are

not cut proportionally as Digger Creek flows decrease. Since the lower users have to stand all deficiencies, the upper users, in effect, have first priority allotments, and the lower users have second and third priority allotments.

The Digger Creek watermaster service area was created June 11, 1964, and watermaster service has been provided each year since that time. There are 38 water right owners in the area with total allotments of 23.225 cubic feet per second.

Water Supply

Precipitation, occurring principally in the winter months, is typical of Northern California foothill areas. Snowmelt contributes to the early runoff but the summer streamflow is primarily from springs. In average runoff years there is sufficient flow in Digger Creek, with careful regulation, to satisfy all decreed allotments throughout the entire irrigation season. However, serious deficiencies occur in dry years.

The estimated daily mean discharge of Digger Creek below the mouth of the South Fork is presented in Table 13, page 40.

Method of Distribution

Irrigation is accomplished principally by wild flooding, although border checks and sprinklers are used on a few fields. Small diversion dams are placed in the stream channel to divert water into ditches for conveyance to the fields.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began in the Digger Creek service area on June 1 and continued through September 30. Seth K. Barrett, Water Resources Technician II, was the watermaster during this period.

The water supply for the 1974 season was of the best on record. There was a of the water was unnecessary. surplus flow past the lowest diversion

Decrees Defining Digger Creek Water Rights

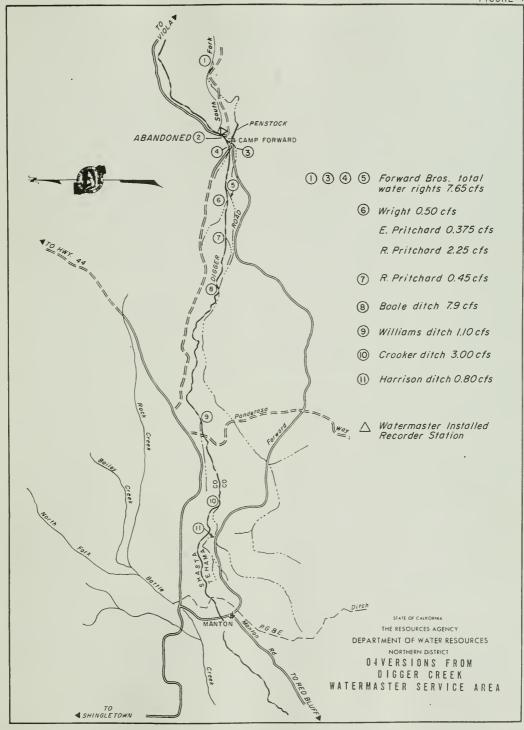
Case	Decree No.	Date Entered
Gransbury v. Edwards Wells v. Pritchard Harrison et al v. Kaler et al Herrick v. Forward	2213 3214 3327 4570	August 12, 1899 May 27, 1913 October 16, 1917 February 24, 1927

DIGGER CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 13 DIGGER CREEK BELOW SOUTH FORK BRANCH

		U	INGER CRE	CV OFFOR SE	JUIN TUNK	UNANUN			
Day :	March :	April	: May	: June	: July			ber : Oay	_
1 2					63 61 58	37 37	27 26	1 2	
2 3 4					58 57	36 35	26 26	2 3 4 5	
5					56	35	26		
6				96* 96	55 53	35 34	26 26	6 7 8 9 10	
8				87	63	34	26	8	
6 7 8 9 10				87 96	63 61	33 33	25 25	10	
11				104	54	33	24	11	
12 13				130 104	5 2 5 1	32 32	2 4 2 4	1 2 1 3	
1 4 1 5				96 92	49 48	32 31	24 24	1 4 15	
16				87	47	30	23	16	
17 18				84 82	46 45	30 30	23 23	17 18	
19				80	45	30	23	19	1
20				76	44	30	23	20 21	
21 22				77 82	42	29 29	2 2 2 2	22	
23 24				80 71	41 41	28 28	22 22	23 24	
2 4 2 5				67	40	27	22	25	i
2 6 2 7				62 62	40 39	27 27	22 22	26 27	
28				63	39	27	22	28	1
2 9 30				64 63	38 38	27 27	22 22	2 9 3 0)
31 Mean				87.	37	7 <u>27</u>	ō <u>2</u> 3 .	3 <u>1</u> 8 Mean	
Runoff In				4141	2993	1908	1416	Runoff Acre-Fe	Īñ
Acre-Feet	(5				2000	,,,,,		ACTE-FE	et

^{*} Beginning of Record





French Creek Watermaster Service Area

The French Creek service area is situated in Scott Valley, western Siskiyou County, near the town of Etna. The major sources of water supply are French, Miners, and North Fork French Creeks. French Creek flows in a northeasterly direction through the central part of the service area. Miners Creek begins east of the headwaters of French Creek and flows in a northerly direction, joining French Creek about 3 miles above its confluence with Scott River. North Fork French Creek begins north of the headwaters of French Creek and flows easterly, joining French Creek 1 mile upstream from the confluence with Miners Creek.

The service area encompasses the entire agricultural area within the French Creek Basin, and some additional lands along the west side of the Scott River near the town of Etna. The service area is about 1/2 mile wide and 5 miles long, with the main axis and drainage running from south to north. Elevations of the agricultural area range from about 3,200 feet at the south to about 2,800 feet at the confluence of French Creek and Scott River.

A map of the French Creek stream system with the diversions and roads is presented as Figure 8, page 45.

Basis of Service

The rights on this creek system were determined by a court reference and set forth in Decree No. 14478, Siskiyou County Superior Court, dated July 1, 1958.

Water is distributed according to three schedules: North Fork French Creek with three priorities; Miners Creek with three; and the French Creek, Horse Range Creek, Paynes Lake Creek, and Duck Lake Creek system with seven.

These schedules are independent of each other with two exceptions. These involve the use of some Miners Creek users having the option to divert from French Creek when water is not available from Miners Creek. These rights are further limited by specifying maximum allowable flows at given points, regardless of the source of the water.

One peculiarity of this decree is that it included two water rights that have a specified amount but are subject to the exclusive control of the other owners of the ditch.

The French Creek watermaster service area was created on November 19, 1968, and service was started on July 1, 1969.

There are 27 water users in the service area with water rights totaling 30.59 cubic feet per second.

Water Supply

The water supply is derived from snowmelt runoff, springs and seepage, and occasional summer thundershowers.

The watershed of French Creek contains about 32 square miles of heavily forested, steep, mountainous terrain of the easterly slopes of the Salmon Mountains. It varies in elevation from about 7,200 feet along its west rim to about 3,200 feet at the foot of the slopes bordering French Creek Valley. Snowmelt runoff is normally sufficient to supply all demands until about the middle of July. The daily mean discharge of Duck Lake Creek, a tributary, is presented in Table 14, page 44.

Method of Distribution

Irrigation is accomplished primarily by wild flooding, with permanent pasture and alfalfa fields comprising the major

crops. Water is conveyed by ditches and laterals to the place of use.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster John A. Nolan, Water Resources Technician II, was on duty in the French Creek service area from July 1 until September 30.

Because watermaster service was initiated during the 1969 season, few data are available for a water supply comparison with past years. However, it is the opinion of most ranchers in the area that water-year conditions were definitely above average.

Upper third priority allotments were shut off on August 25 to satisfy the upper second priority rights. However, some third priority allotments lower downstream were available throughout the remainder of the season.

Those with downstream first, second, and third priority allotments can rely on a more dependable water supply than the upper users due to inflow from Paynes Lake, Horse Range, and North Fork French Creeks, all tributaries to French Creek below the upper users.

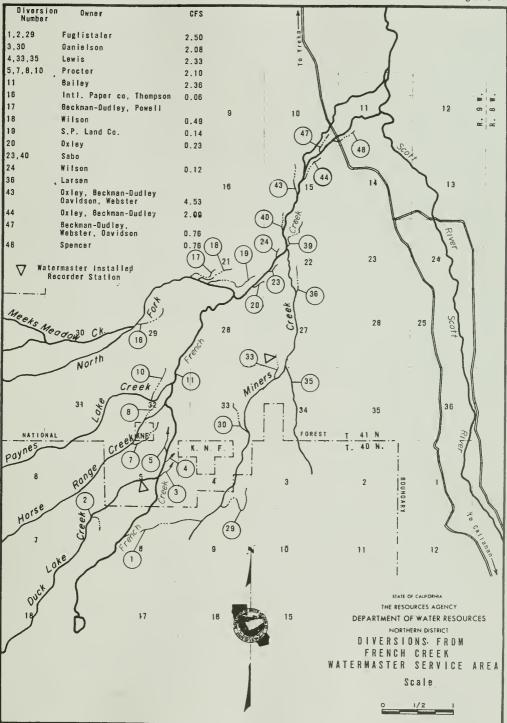
FRENCH CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Oaily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 14

DUCK LAKE CREEK TRIBUTARY TO FRENCH CREEK

		00011 -						
Day : 1 2 3 4 5	March :	April :	_May_:	June	: July	: August 19 19 18 16 16	: September 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	: <u>Oay</u> 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10						14 14 13 12 11	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15					45* 45 44 42 41	9.0 8.1 8.1 7.2	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20					39 38 38 41 38	6.4 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.0	0.7 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25					35 32 31 30 27	5.0 5.0 3.7 3.7 3.0	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31					27 36 30 25 23 20	2.3 2.3 2.3 1.4 0.9	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runolf In Acre-Feet					1440	500	43	Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record





Hat Creek Watermaster Service Area

The Hat Creek service area is in the eastern part of Shasta County north of Lassen Volcanic National Park. The maps, Figures 9 through 9b, pages 49 through 51, show the Hat Creek service area and stream system, including locations of the diversions of the upper and lower user groups.

Hat Creek, which flows in a northerly direction through the area, is the only source of water supply in the service area. The place of use is Hat Creek Valley, which is approximately 20 miles long and 2 miles wide, extending northward from about 3 miles south of the town of Old Station to the confluence with Rising River. The irrigable lands, which consist primarily of volcanic ash, are interlaced with large outcroppings of volcanic rocks.

Basis of Service

Water from Hat Creek is distributed under provisions of court reference adjudications which resulted in Decree No. 5724, dated May 14, 1924, and Decree No. 7858, dated May 7, 1935, Shasta County Superior Court. Decree No. 5724 established irrigation and nonirrigation allotments for 18 periods of rotation between "upper" and "lower" user groups for the period of May 1 to October 28 annually. Decree No. 7858 established 3 allotments for continuous irrigation, May 1 through October 28, and allotments for the period October 28 to May 1 annually for all users. These latter rights are not normally supervised by the watermaster.

Watermaster service in the Hat Creek area has been provided in accordance with the decree since 1924. The existing service area was created on September 11, 1929.

Decree No. 5724 defines the allotments in two separate schedules: upper and

lower users, requiring 10-day rotations beginning at 6 a.m., May 1; and terminating at 6 a.m., October 28. All water rights are of the same priority, with the surplus flows distributed according to the users that are on rotation. The upper users' water rights require 154.7 cubic feet per second and lower users require 166.5 cubic feet per second. The lower users require more because of additional channel loss. When the upper users are being served, the lower users receive a minimum flow for stock water.

Water Supply

The water supply of Hat Creek is derived from snowmelt runoff from Lassen Peak and from large springs. Snowmelt normally creates a high flow during May and June, but the substantial portion of the summer supply comes from large springs which decrease only slightly in output. Only after a series of dry years does the flow of these springs fall much below 75 percent of total allotments.

A record of the daily mean discharge of Hat Creek near the town of Hat Creek is presented in Table 15, page 48.

Method of Distribution

Most irrigation in the area is accomplished by wild flooding. Large heads of water are used to cover the land rapidly, thereby preventing excessive loss from percolation in the extremely porous soil. Diversion dams constructed across the creek serve to divert water into large ditches. The fields, many of which have checks and borders, are then flooded from the main diversion ditches or from laterals. A few domestic rights are met by pumping directly from Hat Creek.

1974 Distribution

Virgil Buechler, Water Resources Technician II, served as watermaster in the Hat Creek service area from May 1 until September 30.

The 1974 irrigation season was very successful due to an above-normal snowpack on Lassen Peak. The flows remained above the 165 cfs water right for the

Mean Runoff In

Acre-Feet

entire season and peaked in excess of 400 cfs in June. Only one 10-day rotation schedule was required for the lower users. This rotation was initiated September 8. As the season ended, the demand slacked off and the flows picked up as the weather cooled.

Special Occurrences

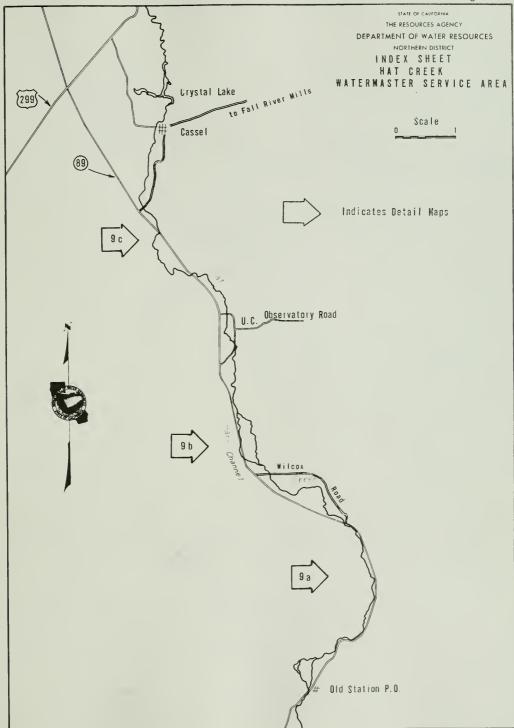
Acre-Feet

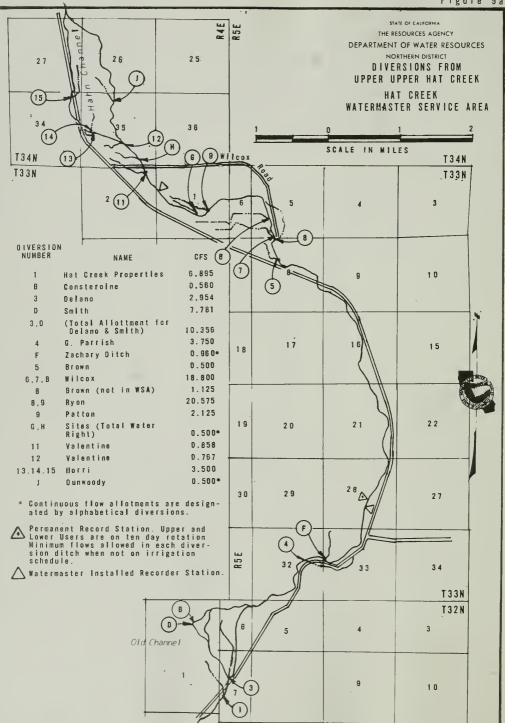
A metal screw-type headgate was installed on the Longuist Diversion.

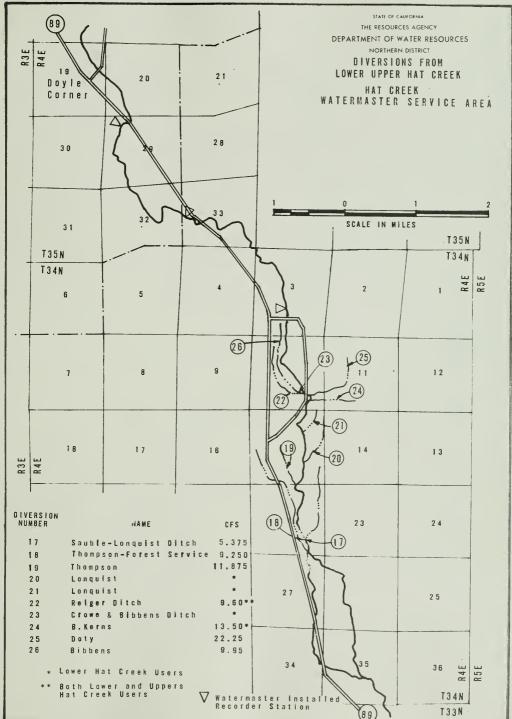
HAT CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

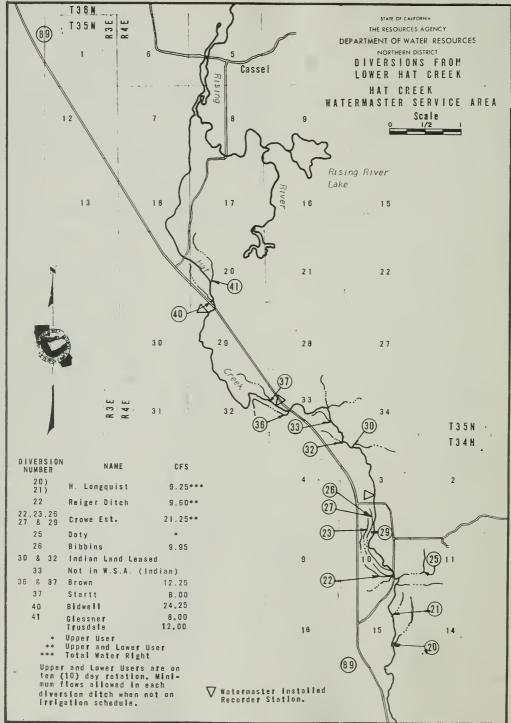
TABLE 15

HAT CREEK NEAR HAT CREEK Day March : April : May June : July : August : September : Oay g 1.0







Indian Creek Watermaster Service Area

The Indian Creek service area is located in the north central part of Plumas County in the vicinity of the town of Greenville.

The major sources of supply in the service area are Indian Creek and two major tributaries, Wolf Creek and Lights Creek. Indian Creek and its minor tributaries rise in the mountains east of the service area. It then flows through Genesee Valley and through Indian Valley past the towns of Taylorsville and Crescent Mills to its confluence with the North Fork Feather River. Indian Creek is joined on the north by Lights Creek in the southeast part of Indian Valley and by Wolf Creek in the northwest part of the valley. The major place of use is in Indian Valley, an irregular-shaped area of about 20 square miles. The average elevation is about 3,500 feet.

Maps of the whole area and of each major stream system within the Indian Creek service area are presented as Figures 10 through 10c, pages 55 through 58.

Basis of Service

The Indian Creek watermaster service area was created on Feburary 19, 1951, to include, with certain exceptions, the water rights set forth in Decree No. 4185, entered December 19, 1950, by the Superior Court of Plumas County, and the rights under Permit 7665 issued in approval of Application 12642 subsequent to entry of the decree. The statutory proceeding leading to the decree was entitled "In the Matter of the Determination of the Rights of the Various Claimants to the Water of Indian Creek Stream System in Plumas County, California".

The service area has been amended twice. Watermaster service has been provided during each irrigation season since the service area was created, and annual reports have been prepared to show the work accomplished.

There are currently 45 water right owners in the service area with total allotments amounting to 97.015 cubic feet per second.

The Indian Creek decree establishes three priority classes for each of the major stream systems within the service area.

Water Supply

The water supply in the Indian Creek service area is derived primarily from snowmelt runoff with springs and seepage maintaining some late summer flows. The flow of Wolf Creek is normally sufficient to supply all allotments until June 1. Indian and Lights Creeks, with the exception of some tributaries, have sufficient flow to supply all allotments until July 1. After these dates, the flow steadily decreases throughout the season until by the end of August only a small portion of allotments is available.

A record of the daily mean discharge of Indian Creek near Taylorsville, where Indian Creek enters the valley, is presented in Table 16, page 54.

Method of Distribution

The basic method of irrigation in Indian Valley is wild flooding. Small diversion dams are constructed in the stream channels to divert water into distribution ditches for conveyance to the fields. Small check dams, located throughout the fields in swales, help to spread the water over the ground. There is a limited amount of check and border irrigation in the valley. A few sprinkler systems are also in use.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began in the Indian Creek service area on April 8 and continued until September 30 with Harvey M. Jorgensen, Water Resources Engineering Associate, as watermaster.

The available supply in the service area was above average during the season.

Wolf Creek. The available water supply of Wolf Creek was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (three priorities) until August 15. The streamflow gradually decreased until only first priority allotments were being served on September 1.

Lights Creek and Tributaries. The available water supply of Lights Creek was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (three priorities) until August 20, when the surface flow at the county road stopped. The available water supply of Cooks Creek satisfied all allotments until July 30.

Indian Creek. The available water supply of Indian Creek was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (three priorities) until August 5. Sufficient underflow occurred below the Mill Race Diversion Dam to meet allotments of downstream users.

Special - Occurrences

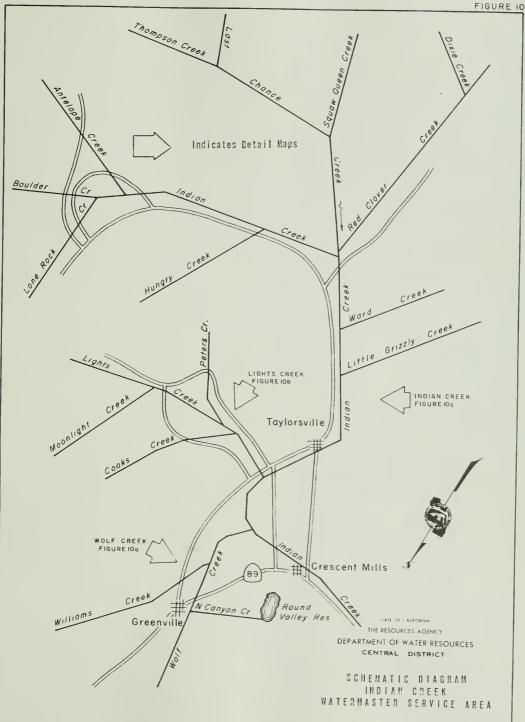
Orifice plate control devices were installed in Diversion 54 to facilitate the release of water from Antelope Lake past these diversion points.

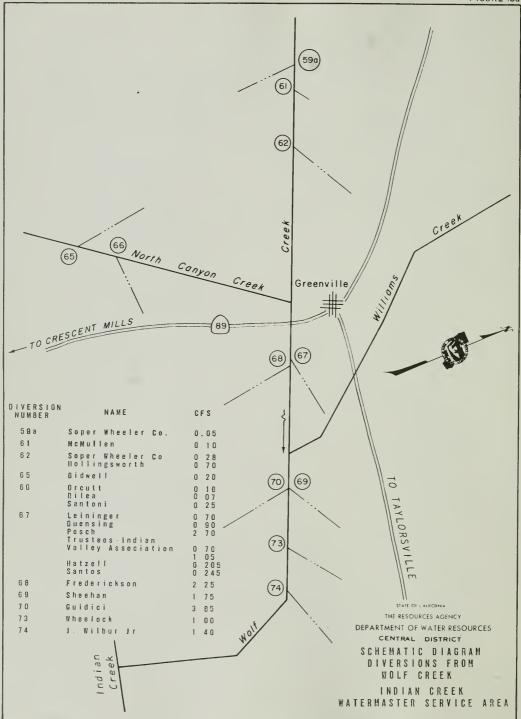
Diversion 70 on Wolf Creek was relocated 1,000 feet upstream.

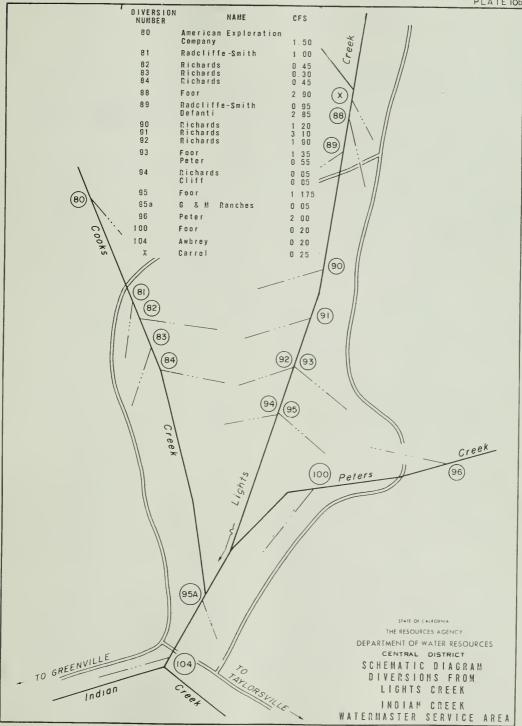
INDIAN CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

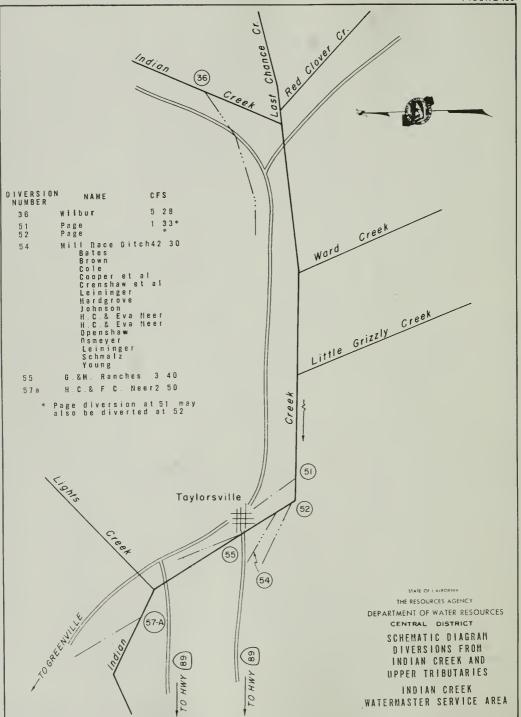
, Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Secon











Middle Fork Feather River Watermaster Service Area

The Middle Fork Feather River service area is located in and around Sierra Valley, a plateau area on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the eastern portion of Sierra and Plumas Counties.

Major sources of supply for this service area are the Middle Fork Feather River and its tributaries in the Sierra Valley. The area is comprised of five major stream groups. These groups, starting in the northeast corner of the valley and proceeding in a clockwise direction, are Little Last Chance Creek, Smithneck Creek, Webber Creek and tributaries, West Side Canal, and Fletcher Creek and Spring Channels. The Middle Fork Feather River flows generally north for approximately 15 miles through Sierra Valley. It then flows out of the valley in a westerly direction near Beckwourth. The major place of use is in Sierra Valley, which is about 15 miles long and 10 miles wide. The average elevation of the valley floor is 4,900 feet.

Maps of the Middle Fork Feather River service area are presented as Figures 11 through 11K, pages 62 through 73.

Basis of Service

The Middle Fork Feather River water-master service area was created on March 29, 1940, to include, with the exception of certain tributaries and springs, all water rights set forth in Decree No. 3095 entered in the Middle Fork Feather River statutory adjudication proceeding on January 19, 1940, Superior Court, Plumas County.

The decree establishes the number of priority classes for each of the major stream systems within the Middle Fork Feather River service area as follows: Little Last Chance Creek - eight; Smithneck Creek - five; West Side Canal Group - five; Fletcher Creek and Spring

Channels - three; Webber Creek and tributaries - six; and Sierra Valley Water Company - one.

The service area has been amended three times to include and exclude certain water rights. Watermaster service has been provided during each irrigation season since the service area was created and annual reports have been prepared to show the work accomplished.

There are, currently, 100 water right owners in the service area with total allotments amounting to 371.565 cubic feet per second.

Water Supply

The major water supply in the Middle Fork Feather River service area is derived from snowmelt runoff, with minor flow from springs and from supplemental stored and foreign water.

Natural flows of Little Last Chance Creek are supplemented by reservoir storage provided by Frenchman Dam which was constructed by the Department of Water Resources in 1961. Stored water is released and used as needed under the provisions of an annual contract.

Smithneck Creek flow is normally sufficient to supply all allotments until about the middle of May. It then decreases until about June 1 and only first and second priority allotments are then available for the remainder of the season.

The natural flow of Webber Creek is normally sufficient to supply all allotments until the middle of May. At that time up to 60 cubic feet per second is diverted from the Little Truckee River to supplement the flow. This imported water is diverted through the Little Truckee Ditch into Onion Creek and then

into Webber Creek, via Cold Stream, for use of shareholders in the Sierra Valley Water Company. This supplemental supply decreases rapidly during July, producing only a small quantity during the latter part of the season.

The West Side Canal streams normally supply all allotments until the first part of June. The flow then gradually declines throughout the season.

The flow of Fletcher Creek and Spring Channels normally supplies all allotments until July 1. The flow then gradually declines for the remainder of the season.

Records of the daily mean discharge of Little Truckee Ditch and the Middle Fork Feather River near Portola are presented in Tables 17 and 18, page 61.

Method of Distribution

Wild flooding is employed by the majority of the water users to irrigate their fields. Small diversion dams are placed in the stream channels to divert the water into individual distribution systems. Check dams are constructed in the swales to implement flooding once the water reaches the fields.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began April 1 in the Middle Fork Feather River service area and continued until September 30. Joe Nessler, Water Resources Engineering Associate, was Supervising Watermaster during this period. Conrad Lahr, Water Resources Technician II, assisted as Deputy Watermaster. The available supply in the service area was about average during the season.

Little Last Chance Creek. Frenchman Dam and Reservoir began its thirteenth season of operation. An annual contract concerning storage, distribution, and sale of water was again negotiated with the Last Chance Creek Water District. Delivery and distribution of water was made in accordance with the provisions of the contract and the instructions of the District's Board of Directors.

Smithneck Creek. The available water supply was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (five priorities) until about May 20. A 2-week rotation schedule was started May 18 and continued for 8 weeks until only stockwater was available.

Webber Creek and Tributaries. The natural flow of Webber Creek was sufficient to supply all allotments (six priorities) until about the first of June. It then decreased gradually until first and second priority allotments were being served at the end of the season. Importation of water from the Little Truckee River began on May 30, supplementing the natural flow of Webber Creek to help satisfy all allotments of the Sierra Valley Water Company shareholders (one priority). A total of 2,960 acre-feet of water was diverted through the Little Truckee Ditch up to September 30. This diversion provided sufficient water until about August 10. A lighter-than-normal demand still exists in this stream system due to damaged diversion facilities.

West Side Canal Group. The available water supply in the West Side Canal Group, consisting of Hamlin, Miller, and Turner Creeks, was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (five priorities) until the middle of July.

Fletcher Creek and Spring Channels. Ample water was available to satisfy all allotments until July 1. A rotation schedule was set up on Fletcher Creek and continued for the remainder of the season.

MIDDLE FORK FEATHER RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

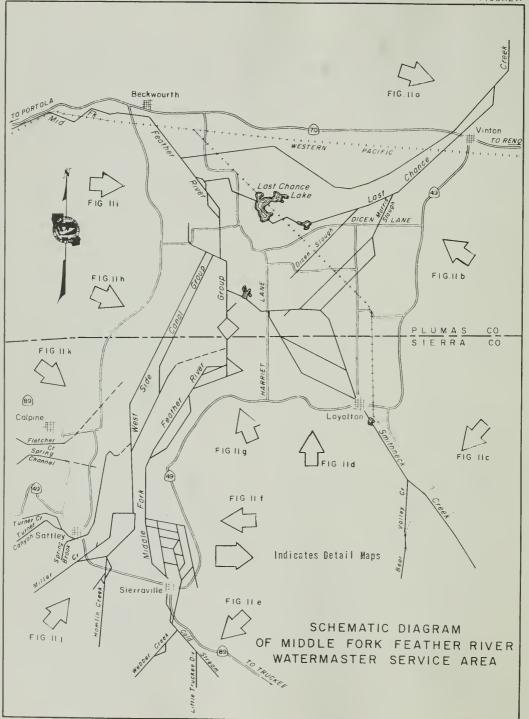
TABLE 17
LITTLE TRUCKEE DITCH AT HEAD

Day : March : April :	May :		July :	August	: September	: Day
1		1.2 1.2 1.2	1 2 1 4	28 27	4.9 4.9 4.9 4.6	1
2 3 4 5		1.2	14	27	4,9	2
3		1.2	13	27	4.9	2 3 4
4		1.2	13 15	27 27	4.6	
					4.4	5
6		9.5	20	27	4.2 4.2	6
• /		1 b	18	27 25	4.2	/
9		15	35	24	5 1	0
6 7 8 9 10		16 15 15 15	18 23 35 32	20	5.1 6.5	6 7 8 9 10
11		16	28 26 24 21	18	5.1	11
11 12 13 14		16	26	16	1.9	12
13		16	24	13 12	0.9	13
15		16 16 16 16	18	10	1.9 0.9 0.8 0.7	11 12 13 14 15
16		15	17			
17		14	16	9.8 8.8 8.2	0.7 2.0	16 17 18 19 20
18 19 20		14 13 13	14	8.2	1.7	18
19		13	13 13	7.6 7.0	0.9 0.9	19
20		12		7.0		20
21		12	12 18	7.0	0.6 0.6	21
22		12	18	6.7	0.6	22
23		12	27	5.9	1.4	23
21 22 23 24 25		12 12 12 11 10	27 27 27	5.9 5.9 5.4	1 . 4 2 . 0 2 . D	21 22 23 24 25
			27	5.4		
27		9.8 9.5 9.5	27	5.4	2.0 2.0	27
28		9.5	26	5.4	2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	28
29		9.8	26	5.1	2.2	29
26 27 28 29 30	0.2*	9.8	24	5.1 5.1	2.2	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean	0.2* <u>1</u> :2	11.0	23 20.9	13.9	<u>2</u> . 7	Mean
Runoff In						Runoff In
Runoff In Acre-Feet	3	652	1287	856	160	Acre-Feet

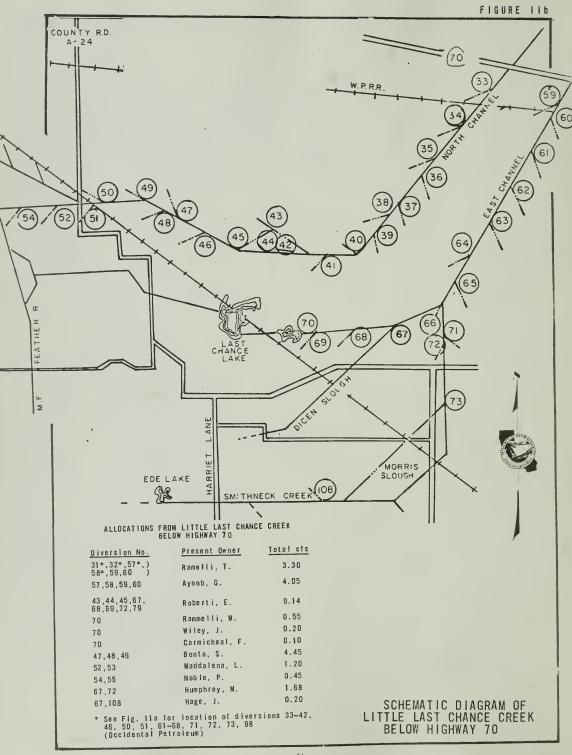
^{*} Beginning of Flow

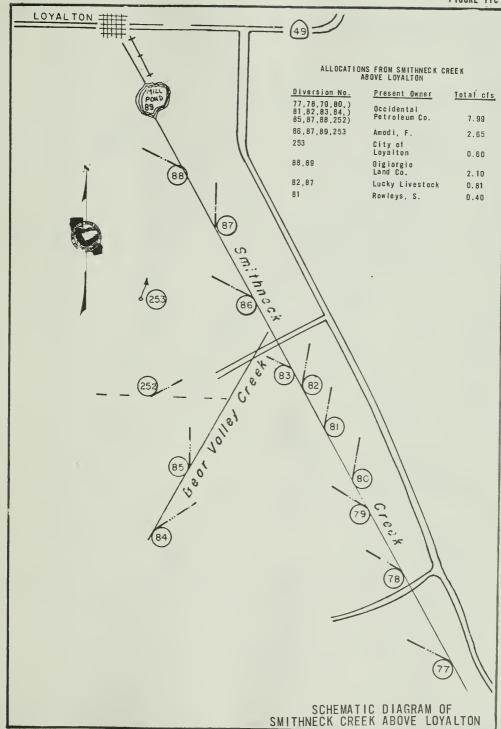
TABLE 18
MIDDLE FORK FEATHER RIVER NEAR PORTOLA

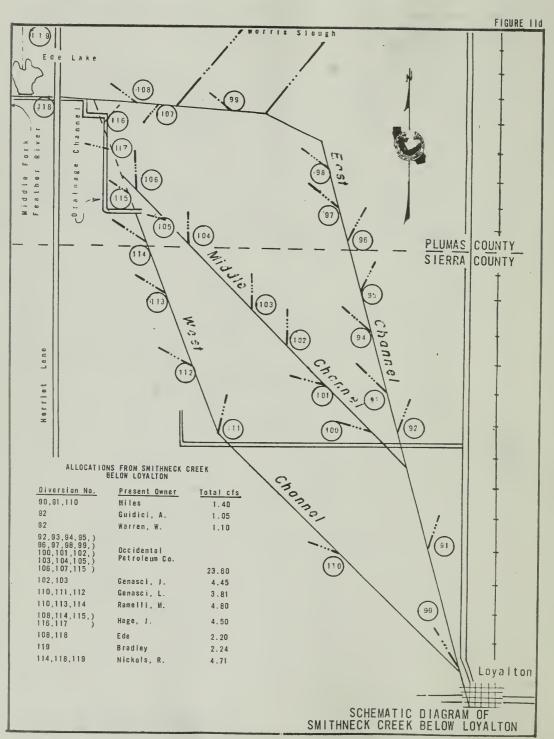
		MIDI	JEE FUNN FE	IN Naning	VER NEAR P	UKTULA		
Oay:	March	: April :	May :	June	: July	: August	: September	Day
1	469	2450	415	111	58	42	28	1
2	1040 2040	2010 1750	396 380	117 121	57 57	4 1 4 1	28 27	2
3 4	1630	1360	375	128	57	43	25	4
5	1120	1070	361	134	56	49	24	2 3 4 5
6	977	900	316	130	54	46	30	6 7
7	1070 1160	792 716	241 268	127 247	52	46	89	7
8 9	953	675	275	133	59 62	43 41	87 87	8
10	753	670	283	135	59	39	64	8 9 1 D
11	653	659	293	140	57	40	26	11
12	610	623	314	141	55	41	26	12
13	590	586	337	143	54	42	28	13
1 4 1 5	580 550	548 521	352 363	130 127	55 67	42 41	27 26	1 4 1 5
16	548	512	362	128	88	40	26	
17	558	475	319	126	93	40	26	16 17
18	571	502	278	133	90	41	25	18
19	572	541	262	145	84	44	26	19
20	552	591	259	132	77	51	30	20
21	509	580	259	120	7.1	53	30	21
22 23	486 468	493 454	254 237	110 108	66 64	49 45	30	22
24	450	473	193	101	63	43	31 31	23 24
25	441	51 D	146	87	60	42	31	25
26	440	518	132	78	56	41	32	26
27	449	498	116	72	52	39	32	27
28	530	462	1 03	6.8	49	36	33	28
29 30	653 1210	448 439	97 93	63 60	47 46	33 32	34 33	29 30
31	3170	400	98	0.0	44	30	33	31
Mean	832	760	263	119	61. <u>6</u>	41.8	35.7	Mean
Runoff In Acre-Feet	51177	45275	16219	7131	3786	2571	2126	Runoffin
4CIE-FEEL								Acre-Feet



ALLOCATIONS FRO	M LITTLE LAST CHANG	CE CREEK .	
Diversion No.	Present Owner	Total cfs	
21,22,23	Guidici, D.	7.80	
21,22	Guidici, R.	1.55	
24,25,56,57	Pitchfork Cattle Co.*	8.85	(21)
23, 26, 27, 28	Thirty One Ranch Co.	1.85	i
28,29,30,31	Dotta, F.	4.40	(22)
31,33	Sanders, I.	0.47	*
31,33,34,35,) 36,37,38,39,) 40,41,42,44,) 46,50,51,57,) 58,61,62,63,) 64,65,66,67,) 68,71,72,73,) 98**	Occidental Petroleum Co.*	37.13	23
** See Fig. 11d	Highway 70, and se	Little Little 128	Chan 25 24 Chan 25 24 Sonnel
Western		SCHEM LITTLE L ABOVE	ATIC DIAGRAM OF AST CHANCE CREEK HIGHWAY 70
Pacific	Railroad	70	VINTON 1 Elij







49

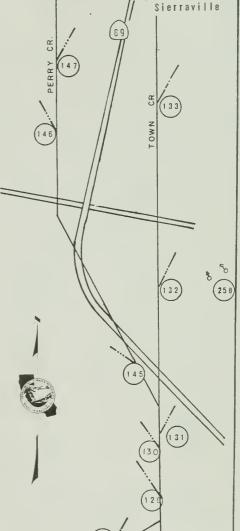
ALLOCATIONS FROM MIDDLE FORK FEATHER RIVER SOUTH OF HIGHWAY 49

Oiversion No.	Present Owner	Total cfs
1 27	Morgan	0.12
155	Amodei, J.	2.50
133,156,157	McKinney	1.35
128,128A	Johnson, A. & Stodiek	0.905
133,134	Johnson, L.	1.04
134*	Johnson, S.	0.22
129*	G&M Ranches	2.30
131,132,145,) 258)	Pitchfork Cattle Go.	2.45
128,128A	Marin Girl Scouts	0.095
130	ŁaCosta, P.	0.006
130	Oellera, K.	0.025
145	Heinsen, A.	0.02
133	Goodrich, C.	0.02
134	Griffin, T.	0.03
134	Skutt, J.	0.08
134	West, H.	0.03
145	White, E.	0.10
145	Wright, 1.	0.10
134	Roscoe, P.	0.10
134	Savage, H&E.	0.01
129,133**	Webber, G.	2.11
145	Scudder, N.	0.04
R. R. Springs	Sierraville PUO	0.654
	Highway 40	

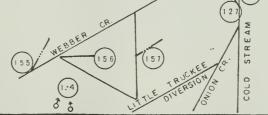
* 8oth sides of Highway 49

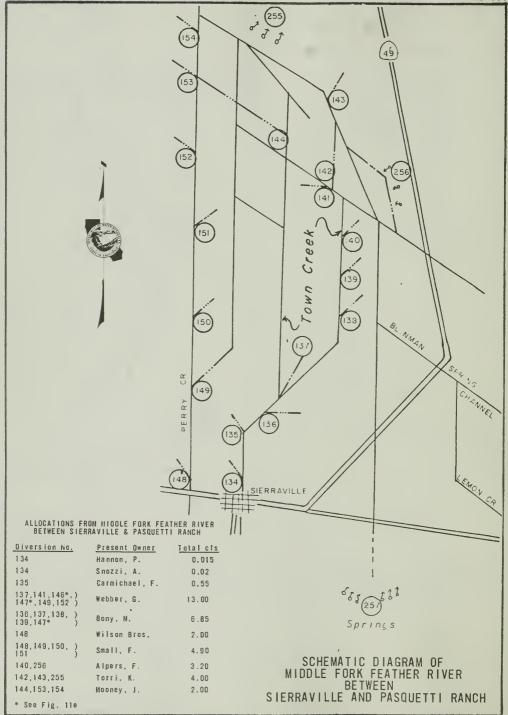
** Other allocations north of Highway 49

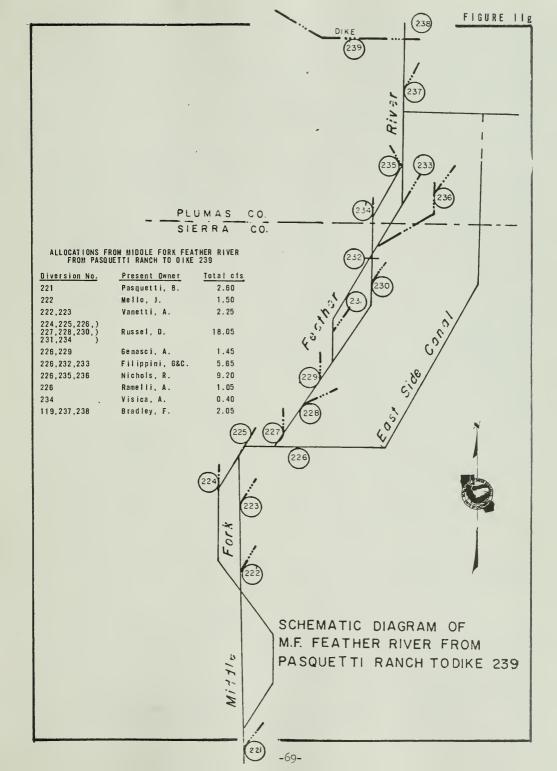
Rights under Div. 134, formerly used in Sierraville

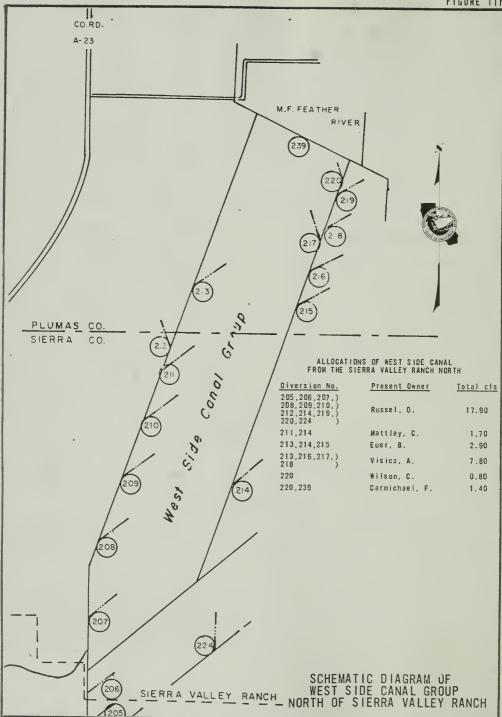


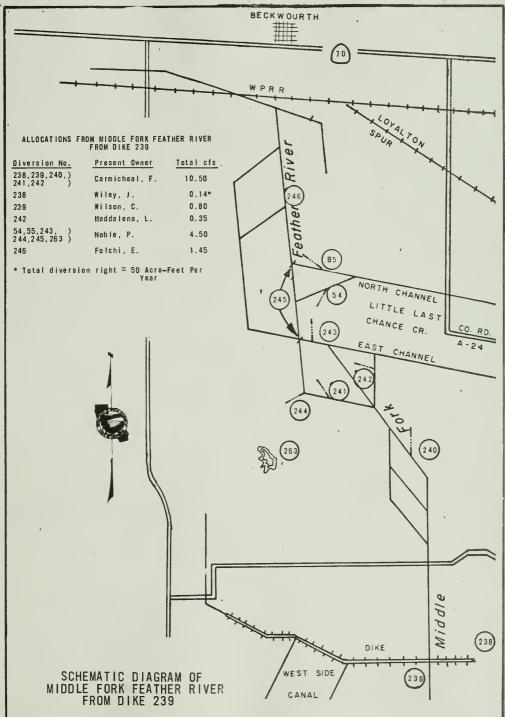
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF MIDDLE FORK FEATHER RIVER SOUTH OF HIGHWAY 49









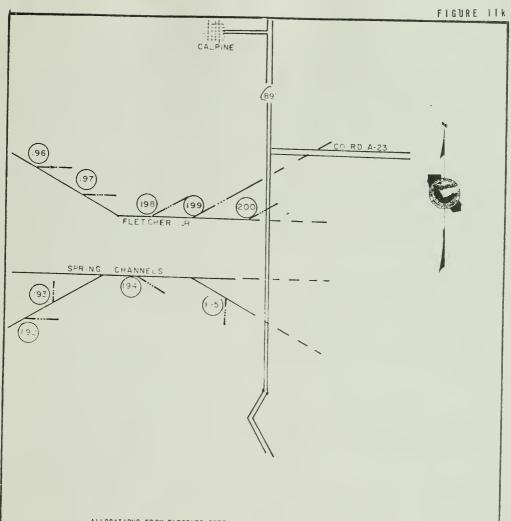


ALLOCATIONS FROM WEST SIDE CANAL GROUP SOUTH OF SIERRA VALLEY RANCH

Diversion No.	Present Owner	Total of
158,159,161,) 162,261)	Maddalena, L.	6.13
167	Strang, A&E.	0.01
160,161,163,) 164,167)	Strang, Estate of	8.54
165,167,168,) 169,170,171,) 173,174,177)	Martinetti, E.	6.33
165,166	Webber, G.	2.60
172,177,178,) 184,185)	Cavitt, J.	4.25
174,202	Openshaw, G.	2.10
175,184,186,) 187)	Church, G.	5.60
180	Turner, J.	0.02
175,181,182,) 183,184,185,) 187,189,190,) 202	Turner, F.	10.25
176	Wilson Bros.	1.50
180,188	Oargie, T.	2.90
189	Berutti, J.	2.50
189,191,202,) 204,205	Van Vleck, G.	6.05
176,203	Mooney, J.	1.50
176	Pasguetti, 8.	2.40



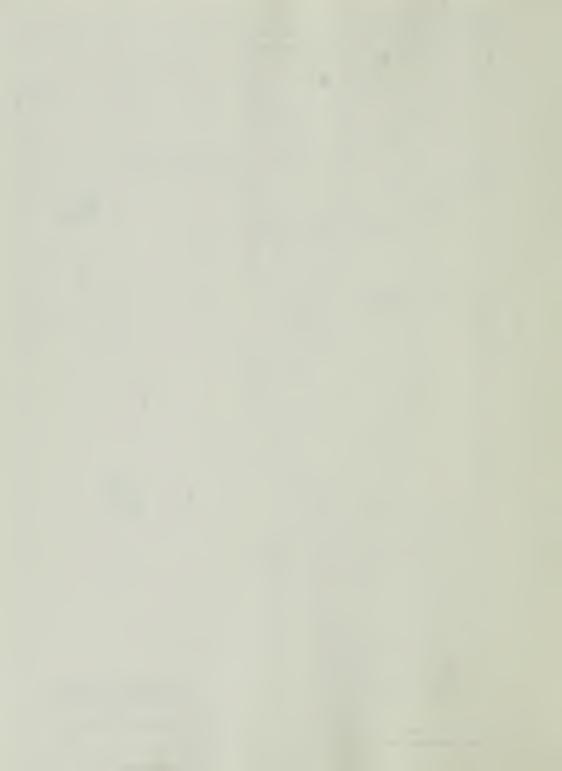
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF WEST SIDE CANAL GROUP SOUTH OF SIERRA VALLEY RANCH



ALLOCATIONS FROM FLETCHER CREEK AND SPRING CHANNELS

Diversion No.	Present Owner	Total cfs
196	Sierra Co. Water District	0.52
196	Blanchard, O.	0.04
177,178,192,) 193,194)	Borelli, A.	1.744
192	Scott, F.	0.05
192,193,194	Jinnette, F&W.	0.046
195,199,200	Paulson & Cadenhead	1.428
199	Lukens & Coppla	0.302
199,200	All Pro Guest Ranch	D.864
199,200	Berutti, J.	0.456
177,178,192,) 193,194) 192 192,193,194 195,199,200 199 199,200	Borelli, A. Scott, F. Jinnette, F&W. Paulson & Cadenhead Lukens & Coppla All Pro Guest Ranch	1.744 0.05 0.046 1.428 0.302 0.864

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FLETCHER CREEK AND SPRING CHANNELS



North Fork Cottonwood Creek Service Area

The North Fork Cottonwood Creek service area is situated in Shasta County near the town of Ono west of Redding. Figure 12, page 77, shows the North Fork Cottonwood Creek stream system including the diversions and roads.

The source of water supply for this service area is the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek and its two major tributaries, Moon Creek and Jerusalem Creek. The North Fork of Cottonwood Creek flows through the service area in a southeasterly direction to its confluence with the other two major forks of Cottonwood Creek and then to the Sacramento River east of the town of Cottonwood. The service area consists of sparsely scattered parcels separated by steep, brushy hills. These lands are at about the 1,000-foot elevation.

Basis of Service

The water rights on this creek system were determined by court reference and set forth in Decree No. 5479, Shasta County Superior Court, dated June 9, 1920. The North Fork Cottonwood Creek watermaster service area was created September 11, 1929; however, service was provided intermittently in accordance with the decree since 1924. There are 13 water right owners in the area with total allotments of 30.30 cubic feet per second, all with equal priority.

Water Supply

Snowmelt contributes to the flow in the North Fork Cottonwood Creek system during the early part of the irrigation season. However, perennial springs provide the major source of supply during the summer and fall months. The flow is normally sufficient to supply all demands. In dry years, however, the available supply may be as low as 30 to 40 percent of the decreed allotments.

A record of the daily mean discharge of North Fork Cottonwood Creek near Igo is presented in Table 19, page 76. This gaging station is downstream from most diversion points on the creek, but gives a general indication of the water supply.

Method of Distribution

The general practice throughout the area is to irrigate by wild flooding. One water user, however, pumps directly from the creek using a sprinkler system to irrigate his crops. Pumping was necessary at this diversion point because the irrigated land was considerably higher in elevation than the creek channel.

1974 Distribution

Seth Barrett, Water Resources Technician II, was the watermaster for the North Fork Cottonwood Creek service area beginning June 1 and continuing until September 30.

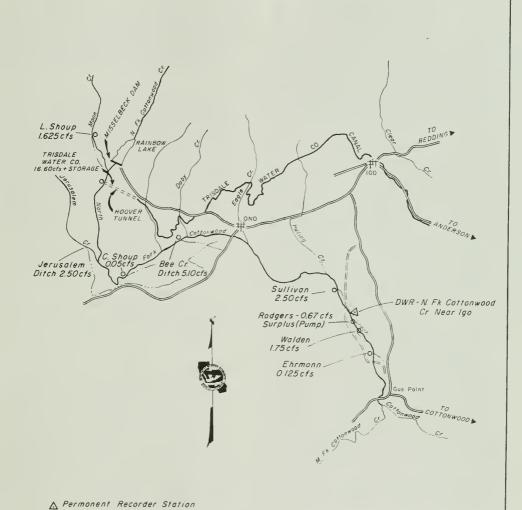
The water supply for the 1974 season was one of the best on record. There was a surplus of flow past the lowest diverter at all times during the season; therefore, apportionment of the water was unnecessary.

NORTH FORK COTTONWOOD CREEK WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 19
NORTH FORK CQTTONWOOD CREEK NEAR IGO

		NUT	III FURK LILI	I DIMMODU C	KEEK NEAK	140		
Day :	March	: April :		June :	July :	August	: September	: <u>Oay</u>
1	547 488	3150 1690	238 229	118 115	74 73	36 36	15	1
2 3	467	1230	217	114	73	35	1 4 1 4	2 3 4 5
4 5	414	1050	203	114	70	35	13	4
	385	996	199	110	70	47	12	
6 7	401 570	921 839	194 189	110 108	68 66	42 37	11 11	6 7
8	374	796	184	1 06	68	34	11	8
9 10	310 283	780 645	180 174	106 102	67 66	32 31	11 9.9	8 9 10
11	699	573	172	98	66	31	10	11
12	819	537	165	97	63	31	11	12
13 14	644 586	515 497	165 159	94 94	63 61	31 29	11 11	13 14
15	544	477	159	92	58	29	iò	15
16	496	444	156	90	56	28	9.9	16
17 18	433 362	4 02 3 6 3	155 151	90 87	54 55	28 27	1 0 1 0	17
19	316	303	153	88	55	27	9.9	18 19
20	280	277	150	89	54	27	9.9	20
21 22	254 229	265 258	142 135	87 87	52 51	24 21	9.9 9.9	21 22
23	207	288	130	85	50	20	9.7	23
24 25	185 181	328 287	130 127	83 83	49 47	19 17	9.6 9.5	24 25
26	150	289	126	80	45	18	9.6	26
27	193	271	126	80	44	17	9.6	27
28 29	313 2370	268 261	122 122	79	42	18	9.3	28 29
30	2530	248	119	76 76	39 38	18 16	9.7 10	30
31	1840		117		36	15		31
Mean Runoff In	576	642	161	94.6	57.2	27.6	10.7	Mean Runoff In
Acre-Feet	35450	38180	9894	5629	3517	1698	637	Acre-Feet



Z. rermonem necoraci siamon

THE RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

NORTHERN DISTRICT

DIVERSIONS FROM
NORTH FORK COTTONWOOD CREEK
WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA



North Fork Pit River Watermaster Service Area

The North Fork Pit River service area lies along the west slopes of the Warner Mountains in northeastern Modoc County and extends southward from the Oregon border about 45 miles to just south of Alturas.

Eight small independent streams draining the west slope of the Warner Mountains and generally following a westerly direction comprise the major source of water supply. Three of these streams, New Pine, Cottonwood, and Davis Creeks, are tributary to Goose Lake. The other 5 are tributary to the North Fork Pit River. From north to south these are: Linville, Franklin, Joseph, Thoms, and Parker Creeks.

The North Fork Pit River flows in a southerly direction from the south rim of Goose Lake Basin to its confluence with the South Fork Pit River immediately below Alturas. The basins of Goose Lake and the North Fork Pit River may be considered as completely separate, since the lake has not spilled into the river for nearly 100 years.

The place of use in the northern half of the area lies in a relatively long, narrow, sloping strip extending between the east shore of Goose Lake and the foothills of the Warner Mountains. The places of use in the southern half of the area, which are supplied from the North Fork Pit River and its tributaries, are primarily in the narrow valleys bordering the streams. The elevation of the places of use range from about 4,350 feet just below Alturas to about 5,200 feet at the upper portions on some of the creeks.

Maps of the North Fork Pit River watermaster service area and of the separate stream systems within the area are presented as Figures 13 through 13j, pages 88 through 98.

Basis of Service

There are 91 water right owners in the service area with allotments totaling 214.55 cubic feet per second. Table 20, page 80, briefly outlines the five decrees covering the area and presents data relative to establishment of watermaster service and water rights.

Water Supply

The water supply is derived primarily from snowmelt for all streams in the North Fork Pit River service area except Linville Creek, which, having a relatively small drainage area, is almost entirely spring fed. After mid-June, the rest of the streams also depend on springs, but diminish rapidly until mid-July, after which the flow remains fairly constant. There are several small reservoirs in the area, but they are used essentially as regulatory storage.

Method of Distribution

Distribution is accomplished by diversion structures in the main channels diverting into ditches which convey the water to its place of use. Wild flooding from small feeder ditches is the common method of application. There is, however, increasing use of sprinkler systems, some directly from ditches with supplemental ground water being added as the surface flow diminishes. Subirrigation by the use of large flashboard dams to raise the water level in the channel is practiced along the North Fork Pit River between Parker Creek and Alturas.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service in the North Fork Pit River service area was begun on April 7 and continued through September 30. Eldon E. Rinehart, Water Resources Engineering Associate, was the watermaster for all the streams in the area

TABLE 20

OECREES AND RELATED DATA - NORTH FORK PIT RIVER SERVICE AREA

Stream	Modo	County Su Court Decre	perior e Type ^a /	Service Area Created	No. ol Water Right Owners	Total Cubic Feet Per Second	Remarks
New Pine Creek	2821	6-14-32	CR	6-22-32	21	22.18	Decree does not deline town users rights, but by agreement they may divert from 7 a.m. Monday until 7 a.m. Tuesday, lurther modified to a continuous flow used in rotation.
Cottonwood Creek	2344	5-03-40	CR	12-13-40	5	15.35	When water for Diver- sion No. 3 is insuffi- icient to reach the area of use, it is di- verted at Diversion No. 4.
Oavis Creek	2782	6-30-32	CR	7-13-32	19	52.70	4 priorities, 4-1 to 9-15. Some rights vary according to 11 ow available. Most 1st & 2nd priorities are year-round. One second priority right is for 0.40 cls export for Roberts
					2 ^b /		Creek. Appropriative Permit 9825 allows diversion from North Fork Davis Creek and License, 10549 to divert from Oavis Creek, both for the per- iod from 10-1 to 5-1.
Franklin Creek	3118	9-08-33	CR	9-14-33	4	11.66	4 priorities. The 1st priority and all 2nd priority rights are year-round, except one, which is equal to all the others (1.46 cts), and is for the period 9-15 to 3-31 annually. Third and fourth priorities are for 4-1 to 9-30 each year.
North Fork Pit River	4074	12-14-34	S	12-18-39	10	51.73	5 priorities, 4-1 to 9-30. Ourris Reservoir water di- verted through Parker Creek ditch on Parker Creek. 4th and 5th priorities are spec- ial class.
Linville	4074	12-14-39	s	12-18-39	3	8.30	2 priorities.
Joseph	4074	12-14-39	S	12-18-39	6	11.98	4 priorities, 4-1 to 9-30. Diversions on south side of stream, with the excep- tion of No. 26, are on net consumptive use basis.
Parker	4074	12-14-39	S	12-18-39	7	18.07	4 priorities, 4-1 to 9-30, Oiversion to Oorris Res- ervoir shown on North Fork Pit River schedule is made at No. 120, Parker Creek ditch.
Shiells	4074	12-14-39	S	12-18-39	5	7.50	4 priorities, 4-1 to 9-30.
Thoms	4074	12-14-39	S	12-18-39	9	6.44 9.40	3 priorities, 4-1 to 9-30. (5.0 cls export to Cedar Cr. (4.40 cls export to Stony (Canyon.
Gleason	4074	12-14-39	S	12-18-39	4	4.45	5 priorities.

a/ S-Statutory, CR-Court Reference,

b/ Appropriative rights, junior to the decreed rights.

except Parker and Shields Creeks, which were handled by L. L. Bates, Water Resources Engineering Associate.

New Pine Creek. Surplus water was available to New Pine Creek water right owners through June 30, the period that the proration or correlative system of distribution was in effect. Beginning July 1, distribution is based on the priority system in accordance with the decree. Fourth priority allotments were satisfied until July 12. Following that date, the flow gradually decreased to 5.5 cfs, or enough to satisfy the first, second, and approximately 95 percent of the third priority allotments at the end of the watermaster season on September 30.

Cottonwood Creek. The flow in Cottonwood Creek was adequate to satisfy all six priorities until May 11. Thereafter the flow dropped rapidly to May 15 when only sufficient water was available to meet about 47 percent of first priority allotments. The flow remained fairly constant through July, but then dropped off until at the end of the season on September 30 only enough flow remained to supply about 11 percent of first priorities.

Davis Creek. The water supply in Davis Creek was sufficient to satisfy all allotments until June 7. Thereafter the flow gradually diminished. Third priority allotments were met until June 16, and second priority allotments were served throughout the remainder of the season. On September 30 the flow was 6.4 cfs, or sufficient to meet first, second, and about 4 percent of the third priority allotments.

Linville Creek. Spring-fed Linville Creek maintains a remarkably uniform flow throughout the watermaster season. The available water supply in the creek remained fairly constant from the start of the 1974 season when the flow was about 3.0 cfs to the end of the season when the flow was 2.5 cfs. The flow was sufficient to meet 100

percent of first priority allotments and 2 percent of second priority allotments.

Franklin Creek. The water supply in Franklin Creek was sufficient to satisfy all allotments from April 23 through June 2. All third priority rights were met until June 7; the flow then gradually decreased to 4 cfs on June 29, at which time all of the first, second, and about 22 percent of the third priority allotments were being met. From then until mid-September the flow remained fairly uniform. On September 15 when the winter schedule of priorities became effective, the flow was 3.4 cfs, or enough to satisfy the first and second priority rights of the winter schedule.

Joseph Creek. A surplus water supply existed in Joseph Creek from the beginning of the watermaster service until June 12. The flow then gradually decreased to July 15 when it measured 3.3 cfs, or sufficient to satisfy the first priority rights and about 33 percent of second priority rights. The flow remained fairly constant until mid-August, then gradually diminished to 2.5 cfs on September 30 when the watermaster season ended. Thus, the first priority rights were met throughout the season.

Thoms Creek. The water supply in Thoms Creek was adequate to supply all allotments until June 13. Thereafter the flow decreased fairly uniformly to the end of the watermaster season on September 30, when the flow was 0.1 cfs, or sufficient to meet 10 percent of the first priority allotments.

North Fork Pit River. A surplus water supply existed in the North Fork Pit River until May 22. Following that date the flow gradually decreased until July 15, when only the first priority allotments were being met. The flow gradually declined until September 30 when the flow was 5.8 cfs, or enough to meet approximately 75 percent of first priority allotments.

Parker Creek. The flow was sufficient to satisfy all four priorities until June 7. A portion of fourth priorities was served until June 14. All first and second priorities received full allotments, but thirds decreased from 71 percent to 6 percent for the remainder of the season.

Shields Creek. There was sufficient flow to serve all four priorities until July 18. First, second, and third priorities were then served until August 5, at which time the flow had receded until only first and approximately 60 percent of seconds were satisfied for the rest of the season.

NORTH FORK PIT RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

1974 Daily Mean Oischarge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 21 NEW PINE CREEK BELOW SCHROEDER'S

Day : March 1 2 3 4 5	: April : 16* 15 14 13 12	May : 34 37 37 38 41	June : 43 45 49 49 46	July : 30 28 28 28 26	Augus t 12 11 10 10 9.8	September 5.5 5.5 5.3 5.3	: Day 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	12 12 12 13 13	44 46 51 54 53	44 41 36 36 36	24 24 24 24 24	10 10 10 9.8 9.3	5.3 5.7 6.2 6.5 6.5	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	13 12 13 13	46 44 41 39 39	39 41 41 39 38	23 22 21 19 19	9.3 9.3 9.3 7.0 5.9	6.5 6.2 6.2 6.2 5.9	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	15 16 24 22 21	38 37 36 34 33	37 37 36 34 34	19 18 17 17 16	5.7 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.7	5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	23 25 26 28 24	34 37 39 41 49	31 31 30 28 28	15 14 14 13 13	6.5 6.5 6.2 6.2 5.9	5.7 5.7 5.5 5.5	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 3D 31	24 23 22 22 24	57 59 47 46 46 43	33 32 31 30 30	13 12 12 12 12 12	5.7 5.5 5.3 5.2 5.3 5.5	5.5 5.7 5.7 5.5 5.5	26 27 28 29 30 31
Me an Runoff In Acre-Feet	1063	2612	2192	1176	464	343	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{*} Seginning of Record

NORTH FORK PIT RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 22
COTTONWOOD CREEK BELOW LARKIN GARDEN DITCH

Day :	March :	April	: May :	June :	July :	August :	September	: <u>Oay</u>
1 2 3			9.5 17 17	1.4 1.4 2.0	1.6 1.6 1.6	1.0 1.0 0.9	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	1 2 3 4
4 5			16 17	2.0 1.4	1.6 1.6	0.9 0.9	0.5	5
6 7		15* 15	22 24 28	1.4 2.0 1.7	1.6 1.5 1.5 1.4	0.9 0.9 0.9	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	6 7 8 9 10
8 9 10		11	24 22	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.5 0.5	9 1 0
11 12		11 10	16 11	1.6 1.6 1.6	1.4	0.9 0.9 0.9	0.5 0.5 0.5	11 12 13
13 14 15		8.8 7.6 7.6	9.5 3.2 1.7	1.6	1.3 1.3 1.3 1.2	1.0	0.5 0.4	1 4 1 5
16 17		7.6 4.8	1.5	1.5	1.2 1.2 1.2	1.0	0.4	16 17
18 19 20		4.8 3.2 2.6 2.3	1.4 1.5 1.4	1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6	1.2 1.1 1.1	1.0 1.0 0.9 •	0.4 0.4 0.4	18 19 20
21 22		2.0 1.8 1.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.9 0.9 0.9	0.4	2 1 2 2
23 24 25		1.7 3.5 4.0	0.7 1.0 1.0	1.3 1.4 1.3	1.4 1.2 1.2	0.9 0.8 0.8	0.4 0.5 0.5	23 24 25
26 27			1.7	1.4 1.5 1.5	1.1	0.8 0.8	0.5 0.4	26 27 28
28 29 30		5.6 3.2 2.8 2.5 3.2	2.0	1.5 1.6 1.6	1.1 1.0 1.0	0.8 0.7 0.7	0.4 0.4 0.4	28 29 30
31 Mean		<u>6.2</u>	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	31 Mean
Runoff In Acre-Feet		293	515	93	80	55	27	Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record

TABLE 23
DAVIS CREEK ABOVE DIVERSION NO. 4

	Л	AVIS CKEE	V MOUAF DIA	EKSTUN NU	. *		
Day : March	April 27* 25	May : 34 39	June : 62 61	July : 20 21	Augus t 1 1 11	September 6.6 6.6 6.6	: <u>Day</u>
2 3 4 5	24 23 23	41 41 45	60 60 58	20 22 21	10 11 11	6.6 6.5 6.4	3 4 5
6? 7 8 9	22 23 23 23 23 23	47 49 52 48 49	56 52 50 49 50	21 20 22 20 18	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	6.4 6.5 6.4 6.4	6 7 8 9 1 0
11 12 13 14	22 21 22 22 22 23	51 55 61 62 67	51 49 45 43 40	17 17 17 16 16	9.3 9.7 9.7 9.3 9.3	6.4 6.5 7.2 7.1 6.5	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	23 24 29 31 31	65 64 65 63 61	35 31 26 26 27	17 16 16 16 15	9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3	6.5 6.4 6.4 6.5	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	30 31 30 31 30	60 58 59 60	26 25 23 23 22	15 15 14 14	8.7 8.4 8.4 8.0	6.6 7.2 7.3 7.1 6.7	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	3 0 2 9 2 9 2 7 2 8	62 63 61 60 62 65	22 20 21 21 21	1 4 1 4 1 3 1 3 1 2 1 1	8.0 8.0 7.7 7.7 7.5 7.1	6.5 6.4 6.2 6.2 6.4	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre—Feet	1545	3429	2291	1025	592	391	Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{* 8}eginning of Record

NORTH FORK PIT RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 24 LINVILLE CREEK AT OLD POWER HOUSE

0 a y : 1 2 3 4 5	March :	<u>April</u>	May : 2.9 3.0 3.5 3.7 3.7	3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	2.5 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.3 2.3	: <u>Day</u> 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 1 0			3.7 3.7 3.7 4.0 4.0	3.1 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.7	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.4	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15			4.0 4.0 3.8 3.7 3.5	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3	2.4 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.2	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20			3.3 3.3 3.3 3.1 3.0	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3	2.2 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.4	2.4 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.5	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25			2.9 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.9	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30		2.9*	3.0 3.1 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	26 27 28 29 30 31
Runoff In Acre-Feet		3	208	160	145	145	144	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{* 8}eginning of Record

TABLE 25
FRANKLIN CREEK ABOVE DIVERSIONS

0 a y : March 1 2 3 4 5	2.0* 2.0 1.9 1.9	May 12 13 13 14 14	: June : 11 11 10 10 10 10	4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.1 3.3	: September 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 2.9	Day 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9	1.9 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.0	15 16 16 16 15	10 10 9.2 8.4 8.0	4.0 3.9 4.4 4.4	3.3 3.3 3.2 3.0 3.1	2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.1	6 7 8 9
1 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 5	2.5 3.0 3.2 3.3 3.3	15 15 15 14 13	7.3 7.2 6.6 6.3 6.3	4.3 4.0 4.0 4.0 3.9	3.1 3.1 3.0 3.0 3.0	3.2 3.3 3.3 3.4 3.4	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	4.8 6.2 8.0 8.8 9.6	13 12 11 11 10	6.3 6.2 6.0 5.6	3.9 3.9 3.8 3.4 3.4	3.3 3.4 3.9 4.0 4.4	3.4 3.4 3.3 3.3 3.1	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	8.8 9.6 11 11	10 9.9 9.9 10	5.6 5.5 5.4 4.9	3.4 3.3 3.3 3.3	4.4 3.4 3.0 2.9 2.9	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2	10 10 10 10 10	4.8 4.7 4.4 4.0 4.0	3.3 3.3 3.3 3.2 3.0	2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoll In Acre-Feet	358	759	418	229	3.0 3.2 198	187	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{* 8}eginning of Record

NORTH FORK PIT RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 26
JOSEPH CREEK BELOW COUCH CREEK

Oay	: March	: April	: <u>May</u> :	June :	July :	August :	September	: Day
1 2		16* 13 12	11 12	9.1 9.1	4.3 4.3 3.6	4.3 4.1	2.7 2.7 2.7	1 2
2 3 4 5		1 2 1 2 1 2	12 12 12 13	9.1 9.0 9.0	3.6 3.6 3.6	4.0 3.9 3.8	2.7 2.7 2.6	· 3 4 5
6 7		11	13 14	9.0 9.0	3.6	3.6 3.4		
8 9 10		11 11	16 16	8.9 8.8	3.9	3.2	2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	6 7 8 9 10
10		12	16	8.8	3.5	3.2	2.5	
11 12		12 11	14 14	8.8	3.5 3.4	3.2 3.1	2.5 2.5	11 12
13 14		11 13	13 12 10	8.1 8.1	3.4 3.4	3.1 3.2	2.5 2.5 2.5	12 13 14
15		13		8.1 7.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	15
16 17		13 16	9.1 9.1	7.5 6.9	3.3	3.1 3.0	2.5 2.5 2.7	16 17
18 19		16 18	9.1 9.1	6.9 6.9 6.9	3.3	3.0 3.0	2.7	- 18 19
20		18	9.0	6.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	19 20
21 22		1 4 1 4	9.0 9.0	6.4	3.3	3.0	2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9	21
23		14	9.0	6.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	23
24 25		1 2 1 0	9.0 9.0	6.0 5.8	3.3	2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9	2.9	22 23 24 25
26		10	9.1	5.7	3.4	2.8 2.8 2.7 2.7	2.7 2.5 2.5	26 27
27 28		9.1 9.1	9.1 9.1	5.3 4.9	3.5 3.6	2.6	2.5	28
29		9.1 10	9.0	4.3	3.8 4.0	2.7	2.5	28 29 30
30 31		10	9.0 9.0	4.3	4.2	2.7 3.7 3.2		31
Mean Runolf In		12.5	9.0	7.3	3.5		2.7	31 Mean Runoff In
Runolf In Acre-Feet		742	680	437	218	1 95	158	Acre-Feet

^{* 8}eginning of Record

TABLE 27
NORTH FORK PIT RIVER BELOW THOMS CREEK

0ay : March 1 2 3 4 5	: April :	May : 82 79 78 75 75	June : 43 41 38 38 38 38	July : 12 12 11 11 10	6.6 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.6	7.6 7.6 7.6 7.5 7.5	: <u>Oay</u> 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	94*	75 78 86 94 94	35 37 35 33 30	9.6 8.8 8.8 8.6	6.3 6.3 6.1 5.9 5.9	7.5 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	110 113 108 102 94	90 84 80 76 74	28 28 28 27 26	8.5 8.5 8.3 8.3	6.1 6.1 6.1 6.3 6.3	7.6 7.5 7.5 7.3 7.1	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	90 90 94 90 86	73 73 73 72 71	26 25 25 20 19	7.6 7.4 6.8 6.5 6.0	6.3 6.6 6.6 7.0 7.0	7.0 6.8 6.8 6.8	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	82 82 82 82 82	62 48 48 50 48	17 15 14 14 15	5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8	7.0 7.2 7.2 7.4 7.4	6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	80 78 78 80 82	48 50 52 49 48	14 13 13 12 12	5.6 5.8 6.0 6.2 6.3 7.8	7.4 7.4 7.5 7.5 7.6	6.1 6.1 6.0 5.8 5.8	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	3727	4231	15 05	47.8	417	415	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record

NORTH FORK PIT RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 28 THOMS CREEK AT CEDARVILLE-ALTURAS HIGHWAY

Oay : March :	April :	May :	June :	July :	August	: September	: Day
1 2 3	27* 26	52 50 45	10 10 11	4.4 4.4 4.4	0.4 0.4 0.4	0.4 0.4 0.4	1 2 3
4 5	25 24	45 52	1 1 1 0	4.4 4.4	0.4 0.3	0.5 0.5	2 3 4 5
6 7	23 24	58 39	9.3 8.3	4.3 4.3	0.3	0.4 0.4	6 7
8 9 10	25 25	28 23	9.3 9.3	4.3 4.1	0.2	0.3 0.3	6 7 8 9 10
	24	2 0	9.3	4.3	0.2	0.3	
11 12	2 4 2 4	16 18	8.3 7.3	4.4	0.2 0.3	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	11
13	25	19	6.3	4.3	0.2	0.2	12 13 14
14	26	16	5.4	3.2	0.2	0.2	14
15	27	14	5.4				15
16 17	30 38	13	5.4 4.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	1 6 1 7
18	35	9.3	4.6	2.4	0.2	D. 2 0. 2	18
19	32	9.3	4.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	19
20	32	10	4.6	1.9	0.2	0.1	20
21 22	35 45	10 10	3.7 3.7	1.4	0.2	0.1 0.1	2 1 22
23	33	11	3.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	23
2 4	35	13	3.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	23 24
25	32	16.	3.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	25
26	30	16 15	3.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	26 27
27 28	28 27	10	3.7	0.8 0.7	0.3	0.1 0.1	2 / 2 Я
29	28	10	4.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	28 29
30 31	38	9.3	4.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	30
Mean	29.2	9.3	6.4	<u>0</u> : <u>6</u>	0.4	ō.ā	31 Mean
Runolf In	1680	1343	381	164	16	14	Mean Runolf In Acre-Feet
Acre-Feet	1000	1070	001	104	, 0	17	Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record

TABLE 29 PARKER CREEK AT FOGARTY RANCH

0 ay : March 1 2 3 4 5	: April : 45E * 45E 45E 45E 45E	66 66 66 65 66	34 34 34 33 33 33	5.6 5.0 4.6 4.5 4.6	August 4.0 3.9 3.9 3.9 12	September 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4	: Day 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	45 45 48 48 45	68 70 75 72 68	33 - 30 28 26 24	4.5 4.4 5.3 6.6 5.9	5.3 4.1 4.1 4.0 4.0	3.4 3.2 3.2 3.1 3.1	6 7 8 9
11 12 13 14 15	46 48 46 48 52	65 62 57 53 48	22 22 21 20 13	5.8 5.2 4.5 4.4	4.0 3.9 3.9 3.8 3.8	3.0 3.0 3.0 2.9 2.8	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	58 64 66 64 64	46 46 44 41 36	11 11 11 11 11	4.8 4.7 4.5 4.5 4.4	3.8 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.6	2.8 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	65 68 68 63 59	34 32 32 34 36	9.6 6.6 5.9 5.4	4.2 4.1 4.4 4.6 4.4	3.6 3.5 3.7 3.6 3.6	2.7 2.7 2.7 2.8 . 2.8	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30	55 54 50 50 58	39 41 42 40 38 35	5.4 5.2 4.8 4.7 4.6	4.1 4.1 4.4 4.1 4.0	3.6 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	2.8 2.8 2.7 2.7 2.9	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoti In Acre-Feet	3180E	3140	1040	290	250	176	Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record E Estimated

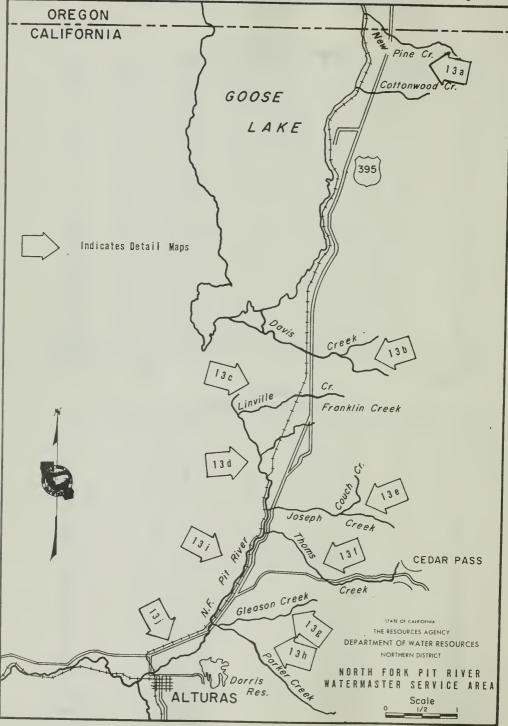
TABLE 30 SHIELDS CREEK ABOVE PEPPERDINE RANCH

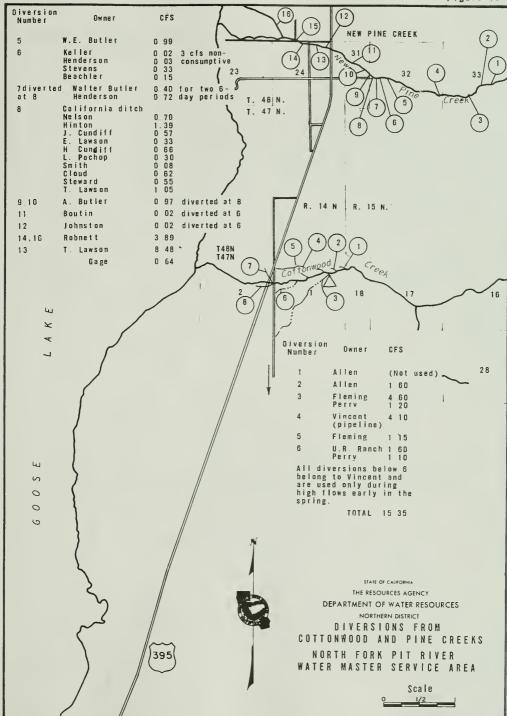
Oay : March 1 2 3 4 5	h : April : 3.4E* 3.4E 3.4E 3.4E 3.4E 3.4	May : 11 11 12 12 13	June : 10 10 10 10 10	B.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2	August : 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.9 6.9	5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2	: 0 ay 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9	3.5 3.5 3.2 3.0 2.6	14 15 16 16 16	10 10 10 10 10	8.2 8.2 8.5 8.5 8.5	6.4 6.4 6.4 6.2	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	2.6 2.5 2.4 2.6 2.7	16 15 14 13	9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3	8.2 8.0 7.7 7.7 7.7	6.2 6.2 5.9 5.9	5.0 5.0 5.0 4.8 4.8	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	3.3 4.2 4.5 9.2 12	12 12 12 11 10	9.3 9.3 9.0 9.0	7.7 7.4 7.4 7.2 7.2	5.9 5.9 5.9 5.7 5.7	4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	10 9.6 9.7 9.1 8.4	10 9.3 9.3 9.6 9.6	9.0 8.8 8.5 8.5 8.5	6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9	5.7 5.7 5.7 5.5 5.5	4.8 4.8 4.6 4.6 4.6	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	8.2 8.0 7.6 7.6 9.3	10 11 11 11 11 10	8.5 8.5 8.2 8.2	6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7	5.5 5.5 5.2 5.2 5.2	4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6	26 27 28 29 30 31
Runoff In Acre-Feet	330E	745	550	463	367	290	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

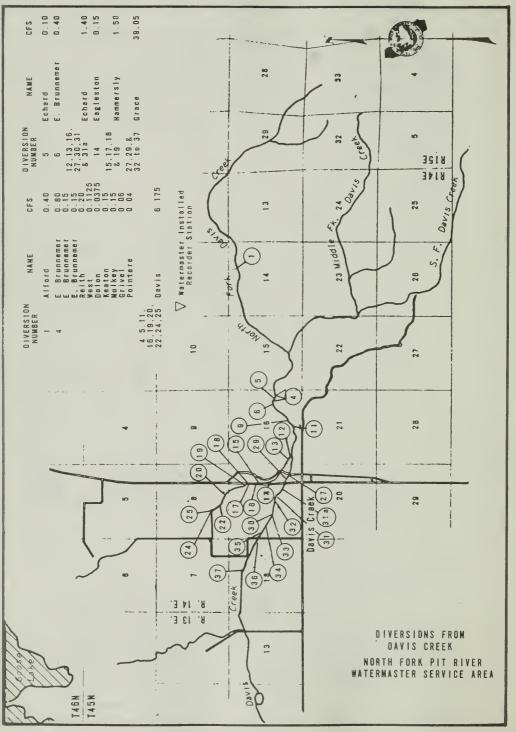
^{*} Beginning of Record E Estimated

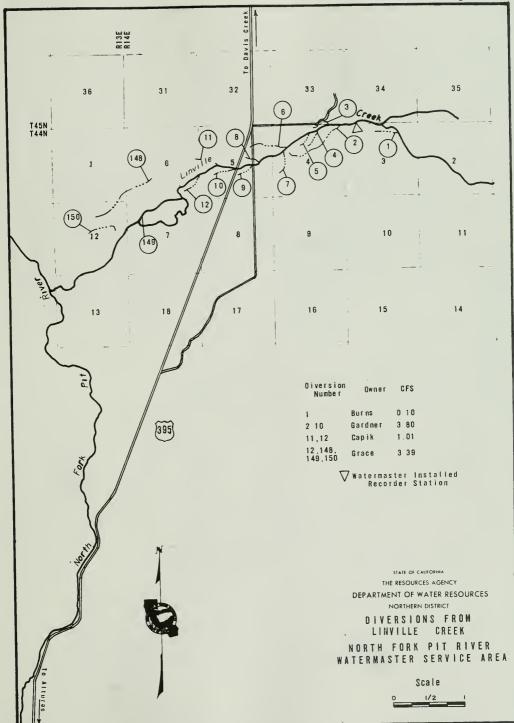
TABLE 31

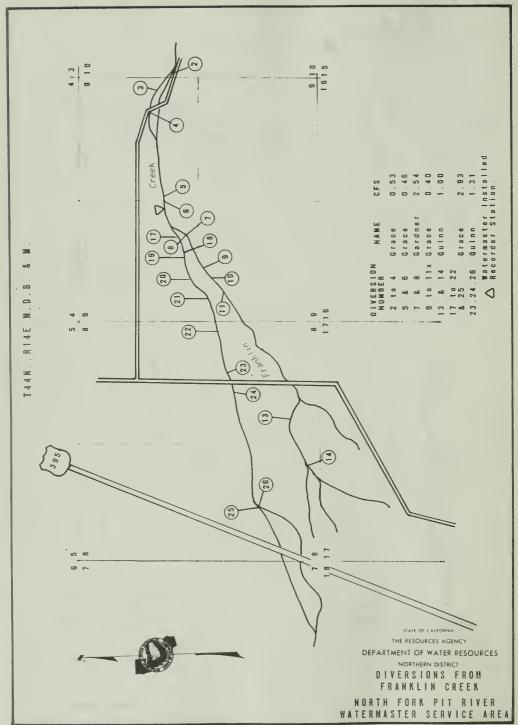
	PARKER CREEK ABOVE HIGHWAY 395 NEAR ALTURAS	
Day : Ma	orch : April : May : June : July : August : September :	<u> Оау</u>
1		1 2
2 3 4		3
4		4 5
5		
6 7		7
8		6 7 8 9
8 9 1 0		10
11		11 12
12 13		13
14		1 4 15
15	NO RECORD AVAILABLE FOR 1974 SEASON	16
16 17		17 18
1 8 1 9		19
20		20
21		21 22
22 23		23 24
2 4 25	· ·	25
26		26
27		27 28
28 29		29
30		30 31
<u>M</u> ean		Mean Runoff In
Runoff In		Acre-Feet
Acre-Feet		

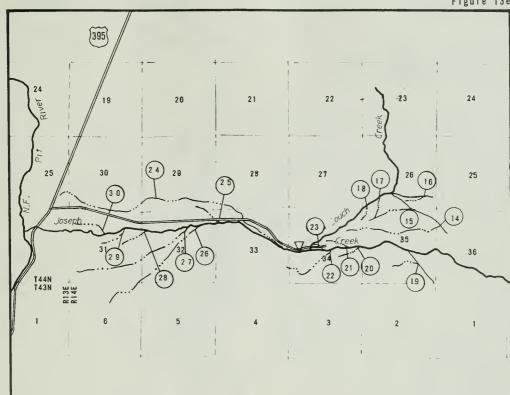














Oiversio Number	n Owner	CFS			
14 to 18	U.S. Forest	Service 1.15	(net	consumptive	use)
19	McQueen				
20 to 24	Rice	1.28	(net	consumptive	use)
22	Russell	0.40			
24	Russell	0.50			
24,25	Franks Rice	2.53 0.87			
26	U.S. Indian	Service			
27 to 30	Franks	3.55			
	TOTAL	11.98			
Δ	Watermaster Recorder St				

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

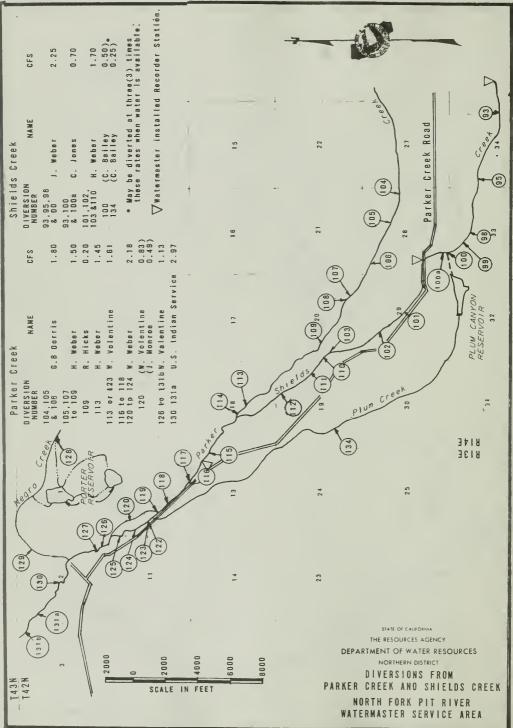
THE RESOURCES AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

NORTHERN DISTRICT

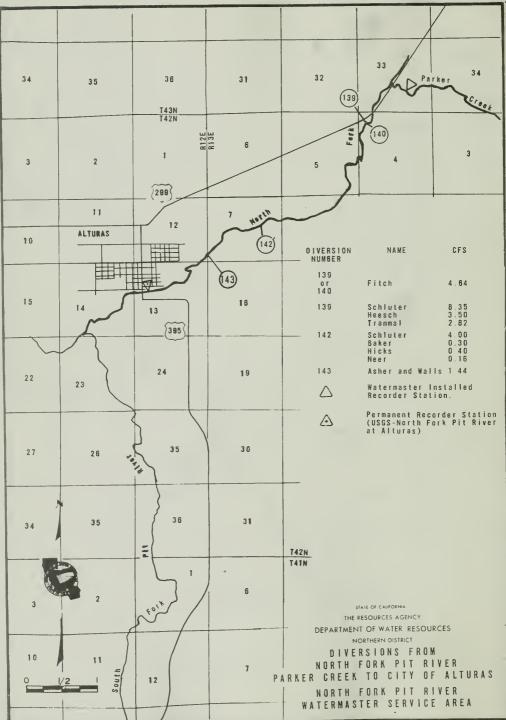
DIVERSIONS FROM JOSEPH CREEK

NORTH FORK PIT RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

Scale



					ligore 131
13 Quinn	NAME	CFS 0.35	27	28	25
137) 138) Water	Indian Service master Installe der Station		34	35	38 813E 814E
6	5	4	3	2	Thoms Co
	8	9	10 (13	136	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20 Mud	21 Lake	22	23	24
30	28	28	27	26	25
31	32 <u>I43N</u>	33	34 Parker Cree	35	36
	0 1/			THE RESC DEPARTMENT O NORTH DIVERS NORTH FO ABOVE P	DI CALFORMA DURCES AGENCY F WATER RESOURCES HERN DISTRICT I ON S FROM RK PIT RIVER ARKER CREEK RK PIT RIVER R SERVICE AREA



Shackleford Creek Watermaster Service Area

The Shackleford Creek service area is located in western Siskiyou County near the town of Fort Jones in Scott Valley. The major sources of water supply for this service area are Shackleford Creek, which flows through the central part of Quartz Valley, and its tributary, Mill Creek, which rises east of the headwaters of Shackleford Creek. Evans Creek, a small tributary to Mill Creek, enters from the south.

The service area encompasses the Quartz Valley region of Scott Valley and includes the entire agricultural area within the Shackleford Creek Basin. It is about 2 miles wide by 6 miles long with the main axis and drainage running from south to north. Elevations on the agricultural area range from about 3,100 feet at the south to about 2,650 feet at the confluence of Shackleford Creek and Scott River.

A map of the Shackleford Creek stream system is presented as Figure 14, page 101.

Basis of Service

The Shackleford Creek watermaster service area was created on November 6, 1950. Water is distributed under the provisions of a statutory adjudication which resulted in Decree No. 13775, Siskiyou County Superior Court, dated April 3, 1950.

The allotments are defined in four separate schedules. The Upper Shackleford Creek Group and Lower Shackleford Creek Group each have seven priority classes and the Upper Mill Creek Group and Lower Mill Creek Group each have three priority classes.

Along with these schedules of allotments during the irrigation season, the decree defines two storage rights upstream of all other diversions. This

stored water is released late in the irrigation season and commingled with the natural flow of Shackleford Creek for use by the owners.

There are presently 42 water users in the service area with allotments totaling 64.73 cfs.

Water Supply

The water supply for Shackleford Creek is derived from snowmelt runoff, springs and seepage, and supplemental stored water released from Cliff Lake and Campbell Lake. These lakes are located near the headwaters of Shackleford Creek.

The watershed of the Shackleford Creek stream system contains about 31 square miles, located in the heavily forested, steep, mountainous terrain of the northeasterly slopes of the Salmon Mountains. It varies in elevation from about 7,000 feet along its west rim to about 3,000 feet at the foot of the slopes bordering Quartz Valley. Snowmelt runoff is normally sufficient to supply all demands until the middle of July. The supply then usually decreases until the first part of August when water is released from Cliff and Campbell Lakes to maintain sufficient flow for second priority allotments in the Shackleford Ditch.

Method of Distribution

Irrigation is accomplished primarily by wild flooding of permanent pasture and alfalfa fields. Water is distributed by ditches and laterals to the places of use. Shackleford Ditch, the largest of these ditches, has a length of about 6 miles and a capacity of about 12 cubic feet per second.

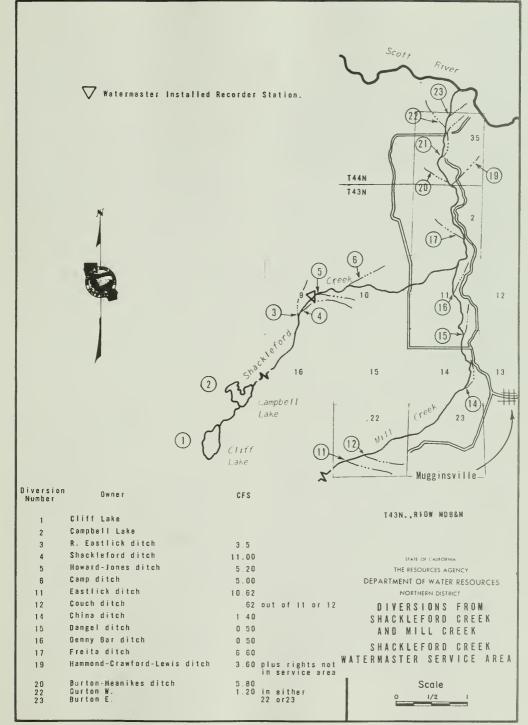
1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began June 1 in the Shackleford Creek service area and

continued until September 30, with John A. Nolan, Water Resources Technician II, as watermaster.

The available water supply was excellent throughout the entire season. The Shackleford Ditch (Diversion 4) suffered considerable damage from the severe storms in January 1974 and was not repaired until late September. As a result, the large second priority water right allotment for this ditch

was available for lower priority water right owners. Another factor for the excellent late season water supply was that the Department of Water Resources' Division of Safety of Dams required that the dam at Campbell Lake (Diversion 2) be improved. The owners of this storage right had to drain the lake to make the necessary repairs, thus making this water available for lower priority water right owners.





The Shasta River service area is situated in the central part of Siskiyou County, south and east of the town of Yreka.

The source of water supply is Shasta River and its several tributaries. The upper reaches of the service area are served by two groups of tributaries. One group, comprising Boles, Beaughan, Carrick, and Jackson Creeks, rises on the northwestern slopes of Mount Shasta. The other group, consisting of Dale and Eddy Creeks, and Shasta River west of U. S. Highway 99, rises on the eastern slopes of the Trinity Mountains. All these streams join the main stem Shasta River above Dwinnell Reservoir near the town of Weed. As the Shasta River flows northward from Dwinnell Reservoir to its confluence with the Klamath River, north of Yreka, it is joined by three major tributaries. Parks Creek, rising on the eastern slopes of the Trinity Mountains, enters from the west near the town of Gazelle. Big Springs Creek, from Big Springs Lake, enters from the east about a mile below Parks Creek. Little Shasta River, rising on the western slopes of the mountainous area between Butte Valley and Shasta Valley, enters from the east near the town of Montague.

The place of use is in Shasta Valley which is approximately 30 miles long and 30 miles wide. The valley has numerous small, coneshaped, volcanic hillocks scattered throughout its central portion that produce the effect of dividing the area into a number of distinctively separate parts. Because of these formations only about 141,000 acres of the approximately 507,000 acres within the valley are irrigable. The valley floor elevation averages approximately 3,000 feet.

Maps of the major stream systems in the Shasta River service area are presented as Figures 15 through 15i, pages 111 through 120.

Basis of Service

The Shasta River watermaster service area was created on March 1, 1933. The appropriative water rights on this stream system were determined by a statutory adjudication which resulted in Decree No. 7035, Siskiyou County Superior Court, dated December 29, 1932.

The decree describes the water rights of the entire stream system in alphabetical order of users. The rights supervised by the watermaster are broken down into eight separate schedules. These are: Shasta River above its confluence with Big Springs Creek, 43 priorities; Boles Creek, 20 priorities; Beaughan Creek, 5 priorities; Jackson Creek, 7 priorities; Carrick Creek, 13 priorities; Parks Creek, 25 priorities; Shasta River below its confluence with Big Springs Creek and Big Springs Creek and tributaries, 29 priorities; and Little Shasta River, 7 priorities. Additional schedules include Willow Creek, Yreka Creek, and miscellaneous independent springs, gulches, and sloughs, but these are not included in the service area.

Montague Water Conservation District has appropriative rights for storage of Shasta River and Parks Creek water in Dwinnell Reservoir (Lake Shastina). By agreement with the District, five nearby downstream users receive water from storage in lieu of their decreed continuous flow allotments. The watermaster handles the reservoir releases for these users as well as for the district itself.

A peculiarity of the Shasta River decree is that it defines only appropriative rights and excludes a number of riparian users on the lower Shasta River. Owners of these rights are not subject to watermaster supervision, causing considerable distribution problems during seasons of short water supply.

There are presently 110 water users in the service area with allotments totaling 602.322 cubic feet per second.

Water Supply

The water supply for Shasta Valley is derived from snowmelt runoff, springs and underground flow, and occasional summer thundershowers. In several portions of the stream system the springs from underground flow are adequate to supply most allotments throughout the season. Much of the underground flow is derived from the northern slopes of Mount Shasta, which rises to an elevation of 14,162 feet at the south end of Shasta Valley. Although the snowpack on Mount Shasta is usually heavy, there is negligible surface runoff.

Parks Creek, Upper Shasta River, and Little Shasta River derive a major portion of their water supply from snowmelt runoff. This flow is usually adequate to supply all allotments until the middle of May.

Beaughan Creek, Carrick Creek, Shasta River from Boles Creek to Dwinnell Reservoir, Big Springs, and Lower Shasta River have enough runoff from springs to supply a large percentage of the allotments throughout the season.

Records of the daily mean discharge at several stream gaging stations in the Shasta River service area are presented in Tables 32, 33, 35, 36, 37 and 38; pages 107, 109, and 110. The daily mean storage in Dwinnell Reservoir is presented in Table 34, page 108.

Method of Distribution

Irrigation of permanent pasture and alfalfa lands is accomplished principally by wild flooding. Much of the return water is recaptured and used on lower pasture lands. Sprinkling systems are used for irrigating some alfalfa and grain lands.

Water is diverted primarily by diversion dams and then conveyed by ditch

or canal to the place of use. The largest and longest canal in the area is the Edson-Foulke Yreka Ditch, which has a capacity of about 60 cubic feet per second and a length of about 14 miles. Water is also supplied into ditch systems by pumped diversions, the three largest belonging to two irrigation districts and a private water users association. Some riparian lands are also served by pump diversions.

Many privately owned storage reservoirs exist in the area. Water storage from these reservoirs is used to supplement continuous-flow allotments.

Because of their large rights, close surveillance of two public agencies, Grenada and Big Springs Irrigation Districts, and the privately operated Shasta River Water Users Association, is very important, particularly in dry years. Control of releases from Montague Water Conservation District's Dwinnell Reservoir (Iake Shastina) is another responsibility of the watermaster. This includes measurement of deliveries of stored water to users just below the dam.

1974 Distribution

John A. Nolan, Water Resources Technician II, was watermaster in the Shasta River service area from April 1 through September 30.

The available water supply in the service area was generally above average during the season.

Parks Creek. The flow in Parks Creek was sufficient to supply all allotments (25 priorities) until mid-July. Some water continued to be diverted into the Yreka Ditch until early September. The first priority allotments of 6 cfs were available throughout the entire irrigation season.

Water users downstream from the lowest first priority diversion received a portion of their allotments during the latter part of the season from return flow and from water rising in the gravel streambed. Upper Shasta River. During early spring, enough water was available to satisfy all allotments (eight priorities). As the flow decreased, the following levels of priority allotments were met: August 5 - all of fourth priority; August 19 - all of third priority (Yreka Ditch main allotment); and September 12 (the seasonable low) - 25 percent of third priority.

Shasta River from Boles Creek to Dwinnell Reservoir. Boles Creek and this portion of the Shasta River were operated as one stream, under a longstanding oral agreement among the water right owners. The water is distributed on a correlative, equal-priority basis. Adequate water was available to satisfy 100 percent of all allotments throughout the entire season.

Beaughan Creek. The flow of Beaughan Creek was sufficient to satisfy most demands (five priorities) for the entire season. The creek is routed through a mill pond owned by the International Paper Company which uses approximately 35 percent of the flow for industrial purposes.

Carrick Creek. The water supply in Carrick Creek was adequate to satisfy all allotments (13 priorities) during the entire irrigation season.

Little Shasta River. Enough water was available in Little Shasta River to satisfy all fifth priority allotments (seven priorities) until mid-July, at which time full regulation became necessary to adequately distribute this priority. The flow continued to decrease to approximately 50 percent of the fourth priority allotments by late August. It then stayed constant for the remainder of the season.

The daily mean discharge of Little Shasta River near Montague is presented in

Table 36, page 109. This runoff is augmented by rising water along the river channel, and by substantial inflow from Cleland Springs, a tributary approximately 2 miles below the stream gaging station. Therefore, considerably more water was available for distribution at downstream diversion points than is reported in the discharge table.

Dwinnell Reservoir. Releases from Dwinnell Reservoir to the Montague Water Conservation District, commenced on April 21 and continued into October. Reservoir operation data for the 1974 season are shown in Tables 34 and 35, pages 108 and 109.

By agreement with the Montague Water Conservation District, water users on Shasta River below Dwinnell Reservoir received stored water from the reservoir on demand in lieu of their natural flow rights. The agreement allotment totals and the amount delivered to each user this season are shown in the tabulation on the following page.

Big Springs. The flow of Big Springs was sufficient to satisfy approximately 50 percent of third priority allotments through the first half of the season. As usual during July, August, and September, the flow in Big Springs increased due to snowmelt from higher elevations on Mount Shasta, percolating into the ground and reappearing as surface flow at Big Springs Lake. As a result, the Big Springs Irrigation District, a third priority water right owner, was able to pump its full allotment from late July through the remainder of the season.

Lower Shasta River. The water supply in Lower Shasta River was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (29 priorities) during the entire season.

DELIVERIES TO NATURAL FLOW WATER RIGHT OWNERS BELOW DWINNELL RESERVOIR - 1974

Name of Water Right Owner	Allotment in Acre-Feet		Delivered From 1 Reservoir : % of Allotment
Flying L Ranch	198	-0-	-0-
Frank Ayers	464	330	71.1
J. N. Taylor	1,200	1,200	100
Lake Shastina Properties, Inc. Hole-in-the-Ground Ranch Seldom Seen Ranch	596 924	330 590	55.4 63.8
Totals	3,382	2,450	72.4

SHASTA RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Oaily Mean Oischarge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 32 SHASTA RIVER AT EDGEWOOD

Oay : March : April : May :	June	: July :	August	: September	Day
1		78 71	25	19	1
2 3		64	25 27 27	19 17	- 2 3 4
4 5		61 59	25 35	17 15	4 5
		59	46	13	
6 7		58	34	12	6 7 8 9 10
8 9 10		69 71	31 29	15 15	8
10		69	28	17	10
11 12		64	27	17	11
13		58 53	27 23	19 19	12 13 14 15
14 15		51	23 23 23	19	14
16		50 50	23	19	
17		45	20	19 20	16 17
18 19		4 1 4 0	20 21	19 19	18
20		40	21	19	18 19 20
21		39	20	19	21
22 23		38 35	20 21	20 19	22 23
24 25	120*	35	21	19	22 23 24 25
26	109 99	33 50	21	17	
27	91	64	20 19	1 7 1 7	26 27 28 29 30 31
28 29	89 78	42 33	19 19	17 17	28
30	78	30	19	17	30
31 Mean	94.8	26 50.8	19 24.2	7.5	31 Mean
Runoff In	1320	3130	1490		Runoff In
Acre-Feet	1320	3130	1490	1040	Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record

TABLE 33 PARKS CREEK ABOVE EDSON-FOULKE YREKA DITCH

,	AKKS CKEEK ABUVE	ENZON-FO	ULKE YREK	A UTICH		
Day : March : Apri	I : May :	June :	July :	August		: Day
1 2 3 4 5		103 107 110 105 105	48 48 46 46 45	22 22 21 21 24	8 · 4 8 · 0 7 · 8 7 · 2 7 · 2	1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 1 D		104 99 91 93 99	45 44 46 46 47	24 21 21 20 19	7.2 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15		104 103 102 101 95	42 41 39 38 37	18 18 17 17	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20		91 9D 9D 95 88	36 34 34 33 30	16 15 15 15 10	6.6 6.6 6.6	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	69* 8D 88 102	81 8D 77 71 64	29 29 28 27 26	8.9 8.0 8.0 7.8 7.8	6.6 6.6 6.1 6.1	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	109 114 108 104 101 98	58 56 54 52 50	31 33 27 25 22 22	7.2 7.2 7.0 7.2 8.9 8.4	6.1 6.1**	26 27 28 29 3D 31
Mean	97.3	87.3	36.2	14.8	6.9	Mean
Runoff In Acre-Feet	1930	5190	2230	910	37D	Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record ** End of Record

SHASTA RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA October 1, 1973 through September 30, 1974 (in acre-feet)

TABLE 34 DAILY MEAN STORAGE IN OWINNELL RESERVOIR

Day	-	2	က	4	വ	9	7	80	6	0	=	12	13	14	15	16	17	8	13	20	21	22	23	24	22	26	27	28	29	31
Sept.	32,160	32,000	31,680	31,520	31,280	31,040	30,800	30,560	30,320	30,080	29,760	29,600	29,450	29,300	29,150	29,000	28,850	28,700	28,480	28,250	28,100	27,950	27,800	27,650	27,500	27,350	27,120	26,980	26,820	26,680
Aug.	40,360	39,940	39,680	39,340	38,090	39,000	38,750	38,490	38,240	37,980	37,730	37,560	37,300	37,050	36,880	36,620	36,370	36,030	35,770	35,430	35,180	34,840	34,580	34,330	34,080	33,820	33,480	33,220	32,970	32,720 32,480
July	47,500	47,230	46,960	46,690	46,420	46,150	45,880	45,610	45,430	45,250	45,070	44,800	44,620	44,350	44,080	43,900	43,630	43,360	43,090	42,830	42,570	42,400	42,150	41,890	41,640	41,470	41,300	41,210	40,960	40,700
June	48,940	48,940	49,030	49,030	49,120	49,210	49,300	49,300	49,300	49,300	49,300	49,300	49,300	49,210	49,120	49,120	49,120	49,030	49,030	49,120	49,030	48,940	48,760	48,670	48,580	48,400	48,310	48,130	47,860	47,580
₩ay	50,340	50,420	50,430	50,470	50,470	50,470	50,470	50,650	50,830	50,830	50,830	50,740	50,650	50,470	50,380	50,290	50,110	49,930	49,840	49,660	49,480	49,390	49,300	49,120	49,030	49,030	49,030	49,030	49,030	49,030 49,030
Apr.	49,570	50,200	50,110	49,880	50,020	50,060	50,070	50,290	50,470	20,560	50,560	50,510	50,420	50,290	50,250	50,240	50,250	50,380	50,470	50,470	50,430	50,470	50,470	50,470	50,380	50,290	50,250	50,250	50,250	50,250
Mar.	46,100	46,780	47,140	47,320	47,500	47,680	48,040	48,170	48,260	48,400	48,580	48,760	48,940	49,030	49,210	49,480	49,700	49,910	50,060	50,200	50,240	50,250	50,200	50,290	50,380	50,380	50,650	50,740	50,560	48,940 49,120
Feb.	41,980	41,950	41,890	41,810	41,720	41,640	41,720	41,810	41,910	42,050	42,150	42,320	42,400	42,520	42,660	42,830	42,950	43,090	43,220	43,360	43,450	43,580	43,680	43,810	43,900	43,990	44,170	44,890		
Jan.	37,220	37,300	37,420	37,560	37,660	37,760	37,850	37,950	38,000	38,070	38,150	38,240	38,410	39,090	40,620	47,500	45,790	44,080	45,160	46,150	45,700	44,260	42,910	42,400	42,230	42,180	42,080	42,060	42,030	41,980
Dec.	22,620	22,840	24,350	26,390	28,440	28,670	28,970	29,210	29,450	29,680	30,000	30,300	30,800	31,100	31,360	31,570	31,920	32,400	32,690	33,050	33,820	34,410	34,790	35,040	35,320	35,570	35,770	36,030	36,540	36,880 37,130
Nov.	9,630	9,730	9,830	9,940	10,120	10,330	10,550	10,850	11,200	11,850	13,530	15,860	17,220	18,070	18,630	19,220	19,750	19,930	20,100	20,240	20,350	20,860	21,150	21,430	21,640	21,850	22,060	22,200	22,350	22,480
Oct.	6,640	6,610	6,540	6,490	6,440	6,380	6,350	6,310	6,280	6,290	6,300	6,320	6,340	6,350	6,370	6,380	6,420	6,430	6,440	6,470	6,490	6,870	8,090	8,540	8,770	8,920	9,040	9,160	9,290	9,400 9,510
Day	-	2	က	4	Z)	9	7	80	6	10	=	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	13	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	59	30 31

SHASTA RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 35 DWINNELL RESERVOIR

0 a y : 1 2 3 4 5 6	April	36 41 46 46 51	84 79 81 83 76	July : 86 85 85 84 81	80 84 84 84 84 84	: <u>September</u> 78 78 78 78 75 75	53 56 54 51 47	Day 1 2 3 4 5
7 8 9 10		78 80 81 83	76 76 75 65	81 81 81 81	84 84 85 87	71 71 71 71	47 40 33 33	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15		87 90 92 92 90	67 71 84 90 94	81 81 81 81 75	80 75 74 75 75	71 71 70 60 56	33 33 33 33 33	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20		87 84 82 82 82	94 90 90 90 90	79 78 78 84 87	75 75 78 86 87	49 42 43 47 52	34 33 31 31 31	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	30* 34 39 47 51	79 72 72 74 79	90 90 90 90 89	84 79 79 79 79	89 89 89 89	52 52 52 52 52 52	28 15**	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	51 51 51 47 42	81 81 84 83 83 85	85 83 83 86 86	79 79 79 79 79	81 83 83 81 78 82.1	51 51 51 51 51		26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	880	4660	4960	4970	5050	3610	1640	Mean Runoff in Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record ** End of Record

TABLE 36 LITTLE SHASTA RIVER NEAR MONTAGUE

			ETTILE ONN	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	MEAN MONTA			
Day : 1 2 3 4 5	March : 16 17 16 15 16	95 87 82 79 84	May : 58 60 61 62 64	June : 46 44 43 42 43	17 17 17 16 16	9 4 9.3 9.2 9.1	September 6 7 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	0 a y 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9	18 19 16 17 18	77 68 63 58 58	69 79 85 85 84	42 41 39 37 34	15 15 15 16 16	9.7 9.0 8.7 8.6	6.3 6.3 6.2 6.2 6.2	6 7 8 9
11 12 13 14 15	19 21 22 23 30	57 56 52 49 49	85 85 80 76 73	32 30 29 28 27	16 16 15 14	8.5 8.1 8.1 8.1	6.1 5.9 6.0 6.0	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	37 51 70 64 59	51 53 55 54 50	70 68 65 64 61	26 26 25 24 24	14 13 13 12 12	7.7 7.5 7.5 7.6 7.6	5.9 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.6	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	55 52 51 50 50	50 54 60 61 60	59 57 56 54 53	23 22 21 21 20	12 12 11 11	7 . 4 7 . 2 7 . 2 7 . 2 7 . 2 7 . 2	5.6 5.6 5.5 5.5	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30	50 50 49 103 124 89	56 52 49 50 54	53 53 52 50 48	19 19 18 18 17	11 11 11 10 9.8	7.2 7.0 7.1 7.0 6.9	5.6 5.5 5.3 5.3	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	2553	3616	4011	1745	828	506	352	Runotf In Acre-Feet

SHASTA RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Oaily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

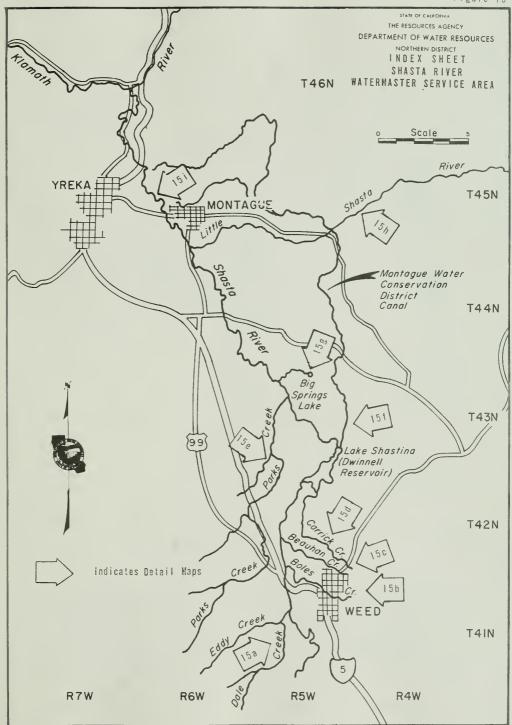
TABLE 37
SHASTA RIVER AT MONTAGUE-GRENADA HIGHWAY BRIOGE

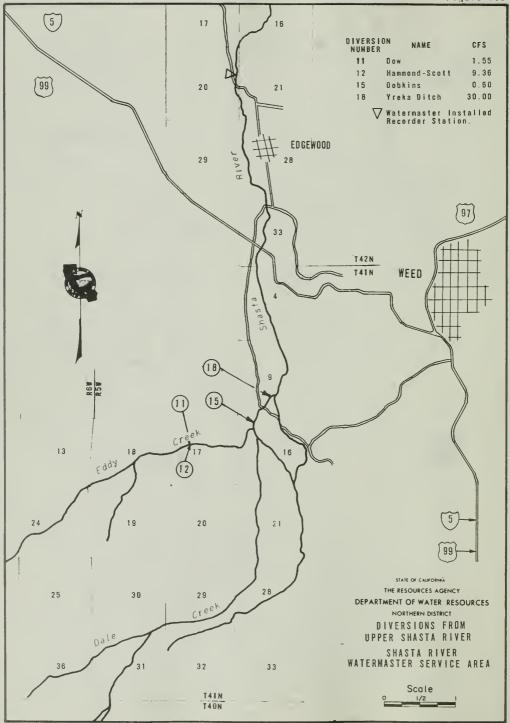
Oay : March : April : May : June	: July :	August :	September	: Day
1 2 3 4 5	_	19 20 18 14 25	31 28 24 20 18	1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9	35* 52	54 52 38 30 42	18 24 28 49 45	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	46 71 70 57 53	42 33 27 26 27	40 47 42 46 57	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	40 37 35 110 87	28 26 21 27 29	52 28 30 31 36	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	72 39 31 22 20	2 4 2 8 3 1 2 4 2 6	43 43 52 55 49**	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30	30 36 36 38 30 20 46.4	27 25 30 28 27		26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean	46.4	29.9	37.4	Mean
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	2120	1780	1860	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

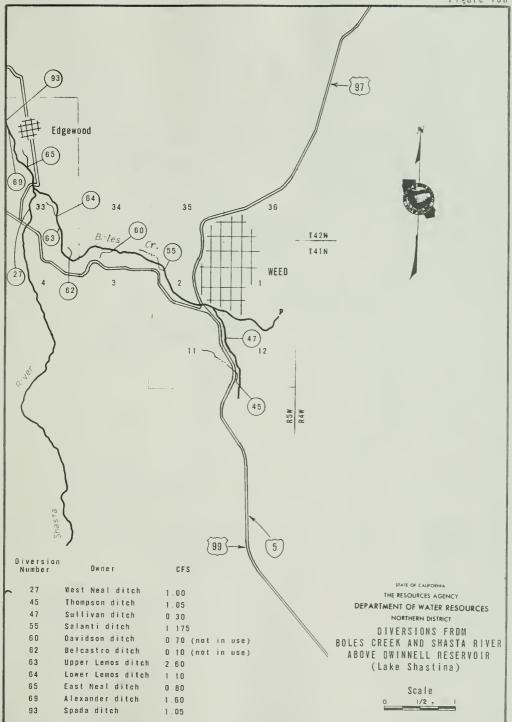
^{* 8}eginning of Record ** End of Record

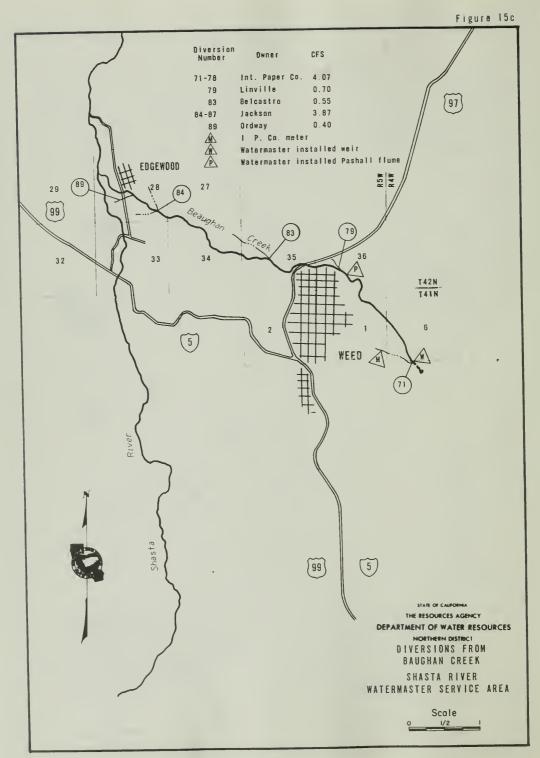
TABLE 38 SHASTA RIVER NEAR YREKA

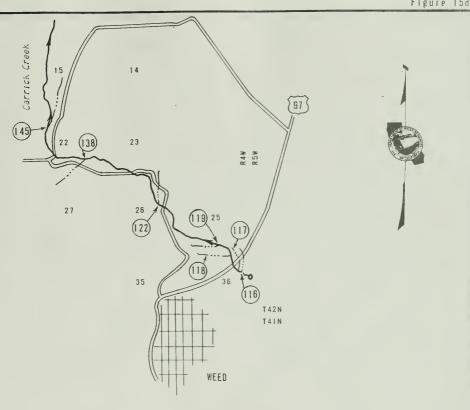
0 a y : 1 2 3 4 5	654 792 603 492 450	April 2640 2210 1710 1310 1020	May : 312 299 293 276 267	139 138 143 142 160	77 76 74 70 66	49 51 50 42 45	\$ september 62 57 54 48 39	: <u>Oay</u> 1 2 3 4 5
6	462	867	269	157	66	84	38	6
7	513	783	271	144	53	86	45	7
8	500	743	259	134	66	75	50	8
9	499	796	252	131	56	60	69	9
10	507	819	263	133	90	62	83	10
11	525	741	278	124	91	76	76	11
12	634	681	268	132	95	65	79	12
13	651	622	249	134	109	58	83	13
14	602	597	238	120	93	51	75	14
15	547	581	206	109	94	52	83	15
16	531	496	217	104	80	58	92	16
17	545	466	225	123	76	53	70	17
18	546	452	225	114	65	49	54	18
19	524	469	187	116	126	53	58	19
20	502	454	188	154	121	62	62	20
21	490	431	174	164	92	58	71	21
22	495	418	148	135	74	52	75	22
23	434	442	141	130	67	77	78	23
24	373	491	131	124	58	59	90	24
25	371	466	122	112	45	57	87	25
26	395	437	117	118	52	60	78	26
27	435	407	137	113	68	49	77	27
28	628	371	159	96	74	54	92	28
29	1180	346	172	103	75	52	110	29
30	2240	319	148	95	67	52	116	30
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	2060 651 40030	44800	13150	7620	55 76 5 4700	52 58 2 3580	4270	31 Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet











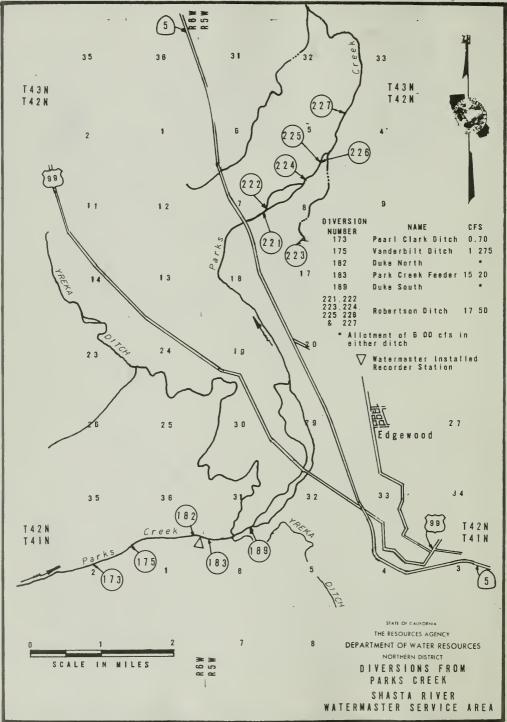
Diversion Number	Owner	CI	S
116	Albee ditch	2	20
117	Carrick ditch	2	20
118	Belcastro-Vidrickson ditch	0	40
119	Vidrickson ditch (Can also be used in 118)	0	40
122	Hoy ditch	0	86
138	Jackson ditch	1	20
145	Mills ditch	1	10

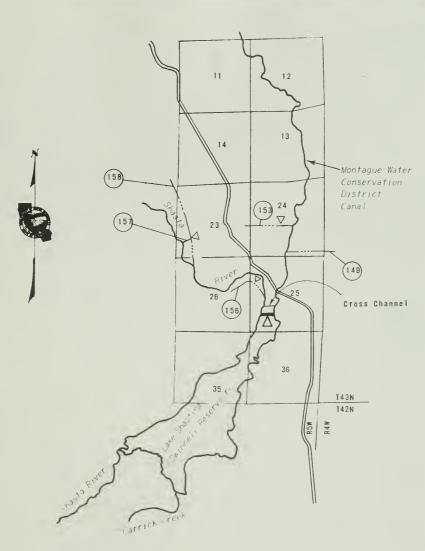
STATE OF LAUFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES NORTHERN DISTRICT

DIVERSIONS FROM CARRICK CREEK

SHASTA RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

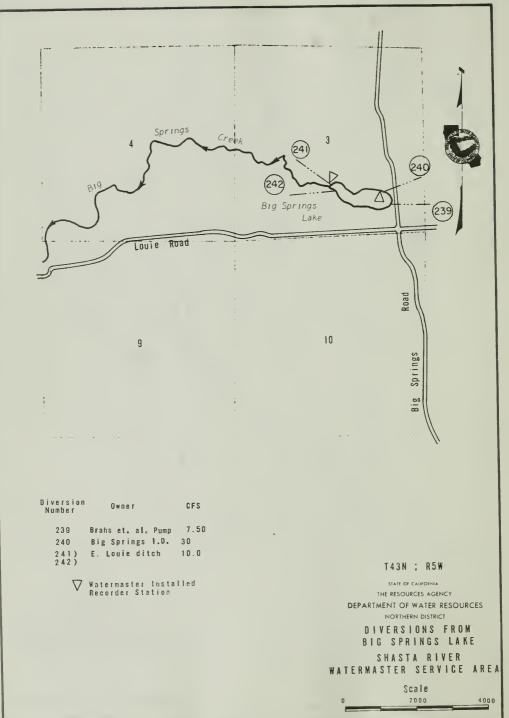
Scale

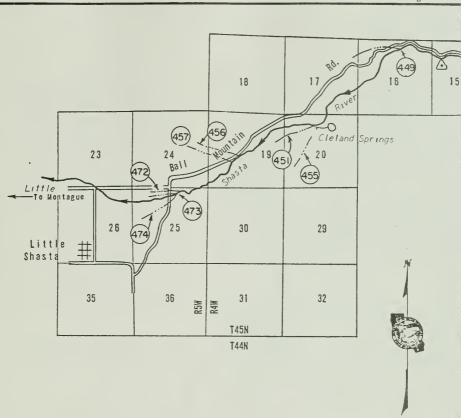




TA	31	 R5W
-14	U	 n J III

Diversion Number	Owner	Acre-Feet	STATE OF CALFORMA THE RESOURCES AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES			
	041161	ACTE-FEET				
149	Flying L Ranch	198-pump	NORTHERN DISTRICT DIVERSIONS FROM			
153	Taylor ditch	1200	SHASTA RIVER PRIOR RIGHTS			
156	Seldom-Seen Ranch	924				
157	Hole-in-the-Ground Ranch	596	BELOW OWINNELL RESERVOIR			
158	Wilson	464	(Lake Shastina)			
			SHASTA RIVER			
∇	Watermaster Installed Recorder Station		WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA			





DIVERSION NUMBER	NAME	C F	S
449	Harp Ditch	0.	80
451	Terwilliger Ditch	1.	. 12
455	Martin Ditch	90	00
456	Dimmick Ditch	0	12
457	S & T Ditch	8	6 D
472	M & L Ditch	19	60
473	BMS Ditch	7	19
474	HHP Ditch	15	000

∀ Permanent Recorder Station

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE RESOURCES AGENCY

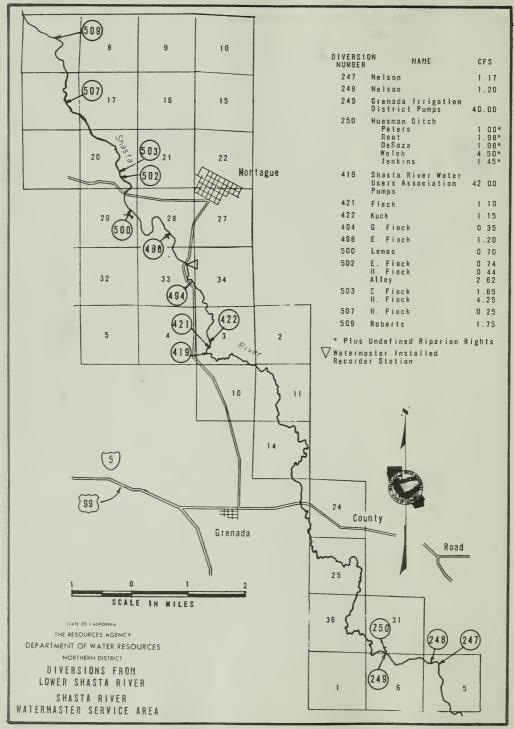
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

NORTHERN DISTRICT
DIVERSIONS FROM

LITTLE SHASTA RIVER

SHASTA RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

> Scale 0 1/2



South Fork Pit River Watermaster Service Area

The South Fork Pit River service area is located primarily in southeastern Modoc County, with a small portion extending into northeastern Lassen County. Figures 16 through 16d, pages 125 through 129, show the South Fork and its tributaries, with roads, etc.

The major source of water for this service area is the South Fork Pit River and its tributaries which rise on the western slopes of the Warner Mountains. The river flows in a westerly direction, entering South Fork Valley near Likely. It then flows north through the valley to its confluence with the North Fork Pit River just south of Alturas. The South Fork Pit River is joined from the east by Fitzhugh Creek near the middle of the valley and by Pine Creek near Alturas.

The major area of water use is in South Fork Valley between Likely and Alturas. South Fork Valley is about 16 miles long and 3 miles wide, with the valley floor lying at an elevation of about 4,500 feet. The valley is bounded on both sides by a rocky plateau that separates it from the surrounding mountains.

Basis of Service

The Pine Creek agreement established water rights on Pine Creek November 22, 1933, and this stream system was added to the South Fork Pit River area on January 12, 1935. Pine Creek Reservoir, a small reservoir above all diversions, was originally used for power generation. This reservoir, now a recreation site, has a small water right but is not in the service area.

A large reservoir, West Valley Reservoir, was built in 1937 to increase the supply and extend the season for irrigation in the South Fork Irrigation District. The water rights for use from West Valley Reservoir total 23,100 acre-feet.

Pine Creek water rights were established by agreement on November 22, 1933, and watermaster service began January 12, 1935. Pine Creek Reservoir, a small reservoir above all diversions, was originally used for power generation. This reservoir, now a recreation site, has a small water right but is not in the service area.

The South Fork Pit River decree and the Pine Creek agreement establish two priorities on the respective systems. There are 36 owners of decreed water rights in the service area with total allotments of 350.97 cubic feet per second.

Water Supply

The water supply for Pine Creek is derived mostly from snowmelt runoff. Therefore, runoff is usually small in the early spring, increases to a peak in May as temperatures rise, and then gradually decreases throughout the remainder of the season. Water users supplement their irrigation supplies from other sources whenever possible.

The water supply for Fitzhugh Creek consists of snowmelt runoff early in the season and supplemental water diverted from Mill Creek above Jess Valley later in the season. Surplus water from Fitzhugh Creek is diverted into the Payne and French Reservoirs through Payne-French Ditch (Diversion 136) until about June, when the diversion is adjusted to allow sufficient flow to supply downstream allotments. By July the creek has normally receded until only first priority allotments are available.

Payne Ditch (Diversion 1) is opened to import water from Mill Creek to Fitzhugh Creek when the snow has melted enough to allow access. This imported water is rediverted from North Fork Fitzhugh Creek through the Bowman Ditch to the Bowman Ranch. Return flow from

Bowman Ranch to the creek is rediverted through Diversion 136.

The water supply for the South Fork Pit River is derived primarily from snowmelt runoff, supplemented by water released from West Valley Reservoir. A number of streams, which rise at high elevations, collect at the mouth of Jess Valley to form the South Fork Pit River. West Valley Reservoir is located on West Valley Creek which enters the river below Jess Valley.

Most of the water users on the South Fork Pit River, except those in Jess Valley, are in the South Fork Irrigation District. The district stores water in West Valley Reservoir, which has a capacity of 23,000 acre-feet, and releases it to the South Fork Pit River as a supplemental supply when the natural flow becomes insufficient to meet demands. This usually occurs during the middle of June. Reservoir releases, together with the natural flow, are distributed by the watermaster in cooperation with the board of directors of the irrigation district. Except for extremely dry years, natural flow, combined with stored water, is sufficient to supply all demands for water on the South Fork Pit River throughout the irrigation season.

Records of the daily mean discharge of the several stream gaging stations in the area are presented in Tables 39 through 42, pages 123 and 124.

Method of Distribution

Irrigation of the lands along tributary streams is accomplished by flooding through use of small lateral ditches. The water is distributed on a continuous-flow basis to each user through gravity-flow diversion systems. In some cases, rotation is practiced among several users.

Most irrigation in the South Fork Pit River area is by the check and border method. The lands receive water essentially on demand by supplementing natural flow with releases from West Valley Reservoir. However, irrigation must be coordinated between the various ranches to eliminate large peak demands from the reservoir and to use the return flow as much as possible. Actual distribution varies each year as there is no specific irrigation schedule in use.

Distribution to the South Fork Pit River users is carried out on an equal and correlative basis in accordance with the water requirements for each ranch. This method of operation was made possible by construction of West Valley Reservoir in 1937.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began April 1 and continued until October 12. L. L. Bates, Water Resources Engineering Associate, was the watermaster for this season.

The water supply for the 1974 irrigation season was 73 percent of average.

Pine Creek. The flow remained low early in the season due to cold weather. There was sufficient water until haying ended, then very close regulation was required. From July until irrigation was finished, only 50 percent of priorities could be met.

Fitzhugh Creek. There was surplus water for all users until mid-June. The flow receded during the remainder of the season until only a portion of first priorities were served. Two new gaging stations were installed to study available winter surplus flows.

South Fork Pit River. West Valley Reservoir filled and spilled early in the season and all users enjoyed an abundance of water until the end of July. From August until the end of the season, the users above West Valley Reservoir received all of their first priorities and approximately 90 percent of second priorities. The users below West Valley received all waters needed from storage on a demand basis.

SOUTH FORK PIT RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 39
SOUTH FORK PIT RIVER NEAR LIKELY

Day : 1 2 3 4 5 6	27 25 25 25 25 25 26 26	43 49 43 27 25	May : 247 277 295 311 328 365	295 286 277 272 279 282	127 122 119 115 114	90 95 94 94 110	: September 197 196 196 194 192	: <u>Day</u> 1 2 3 4 5
7 8 9 10	46 33 35 44	22 21 21 20	409 470 560 605	256 243 228 205	114 122 146 144	98 98 97 94	188 188 186 186	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	61 95 112 115 117	16 18 19 20 22	600 590 533 474 450	1 94 1 84 1 7 6 1 82 1 82	148 138 127 122 117	90 110 144 156 158	138 102 102 97 92	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	66 60 51 36 28	28 36 65 73 77	402 371 355 334 314	176 169 159 154 154	117 114 104 95 92	156 152 150 152 152	92 92 94 88 86	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	23 22 20 22 25	57 61 67 77 92	295 272 265 275 291	144 129 126 120 119	94 94 94 92 95	150 146 144 144 144	88 89 79 67 69	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	22 24 23 25 37 38 44.4	110 133 144 173 220	309 330 342 337 325 311	115 126 126 124 120	100 102 102 100 97	144 142 142 140 163	70 69 69 70 70	26 27 28 29 30 31
Runoff In Acre-Feet	2730	3580	23090	11110	6890	8040	7210	Runofi In Acre-Feet

TABLE 40
WEST VALLEY CREEK BELOW WEST VALLEY RESERVOIR

1								
8	1	0.0*	92 86 84 84	39 37 35 33	76 76 75 75	67 67 66 64	133 131 128 128	
12 0.0 92 18 74 95 88 12 13 0.0 88 16 72 133 88 13 14 0.0 84 24 71 146 86 14 15 0.0 83 38 70 146 86 15 16 0.0 80 32 70 144 84 16 17 0.0 78 31 70 142 83 17 18 0.0 75 31 69 139 83 18 19 0.0 74 30 69 139 83 18 19 0.0 74 30 69 139 83 19 20 0.0 71 30 69 137 81 20 21 0.0 68 30 69 137 81 20 21 0.0 68 30 69 137 81 20 21 22 0.0 67 30 69 139 81 21 22 2 3 0.0 67 30 69 139 81 22 23 0.0 67 30 69 139 81 22 24 16 60 31 69 139 81 22 25 44 59 37 69 139 51 24 25 44 59 37 69 139 51 24 25 44 59 37 69 139 50 25 26 60 56 37 68 137 50 26 27 83 52 51 68 137 50 26 27 83 52 51 68 137 50 26 27 83 52 51 68 137 50 26 27 83 99 49 78 68 137 50 26 28 99 49 78 68 137 50 26 29 101 47 78 68 137 49 28 29 101 47 78 68 137 49 28 30 99 44 76 68 133 48 30	6 7 8 9 10	0.0 0.0 0.0	88 94 94	27 24 22	75 75 74	63 63 63	126 124 124	7 8 9
17	12 13 14	0.0 0.0 0.0	92 88 84	18 16 24	74 72 71	95 133 146	88 88 86	12 13 14
22 0.0 67 30 69 139 81 22 23 0.0 64 30 69 142 66 23 24 16 60 31 69 139 51 24 25 44 59 37 69 139 50 25 26 60 56 37 68 137 50 26 27 83 52 51 68 137 50 27 28 99 49 78 68 137 50 27 28 99 49 78 68 137 49 28 29 101 47 78 68 137 49 28 30 99 44 76 68 133 48 30 31 41 68 133 48 30 Mean 71.7 74.6 34.9 71.3 110.9 90.5 Mean	17 18 19	0.0 0.0 0.0	78 75 74	31 31 30	70 69 69	142 139 139	83 83 83	17 18 19
27 83 52 51 68 137 50 27 28 99 49 78 68 137 49 28 29 101 47 78 68 135 49 29 30 99 44 76 68 133 48 30 31 Mean 71.7 74.6 34.9 71.3 110.9 90.5 Mean Runolf In 90.7 4585 2020 4320 6230 5230 Runolf In	22 23 24	0.0 0.0 16	67 64 60	30 30 31	69 69 69	139 142 139	81 66 51	22 23 24
Mean 71.7 74.6 34.9 71.3 110.9 90.5 Mean Runoff In 007 4500 2000 4300 6930 5300 Runoff	27 28 29 30	83 99 101	52 49 47 44	51 78 78	68 68 68	137 137 135 133	50 49 49	27 28 29 30
ACTE-FE	Runoff In		74.6		71.3			Mean Runoll In
	4016-1881							ACTE-FEET

^{* 8}eginning of Record

SOUTH FORK PIT RIVER WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA 1974 Daily Mean Discharge in Cubic Feet Per Second

TABLE 41

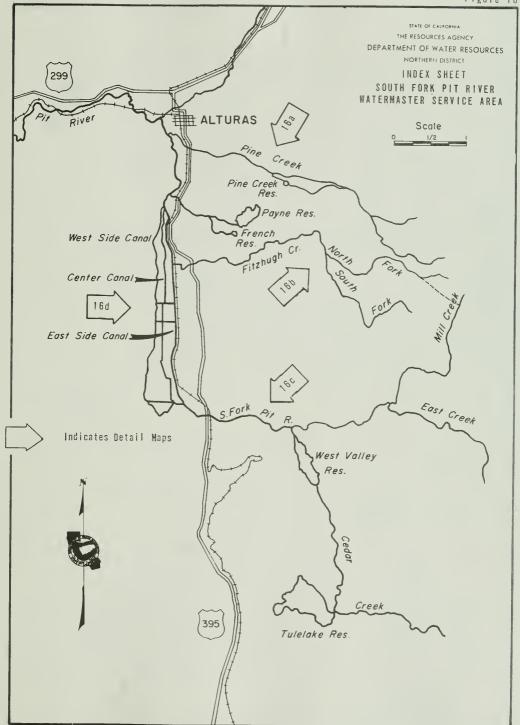
FITZHUGH CREEK BELOW DIVERSION NO. 137

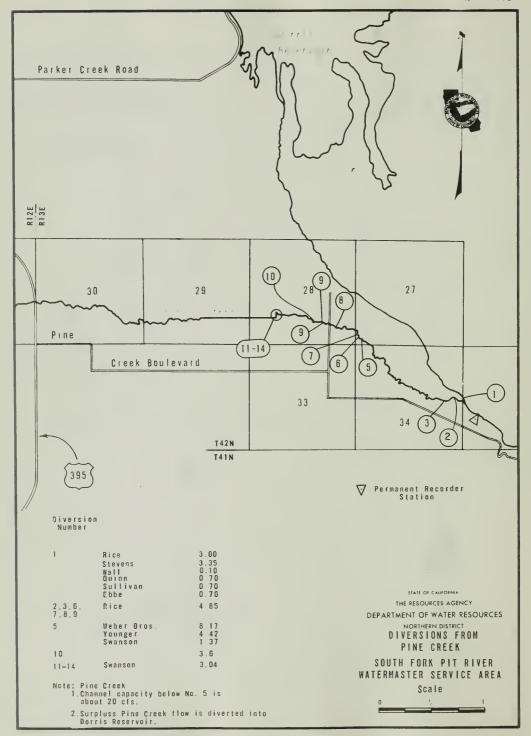
Day : Marc	h : April :	May :	June	: July	: August	: September	: Day
1 2 3	15E* 15E	26 30	1 0 1 0 1 0	5.2 5.8	1.7 1.5 1.7	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3	1
3 4 5	15E 15E 15E 15E	30 28 19	10 9.8 9.8	4.2 2.1 2.1	1.9	2.3	2 3 4 5
6 7	1.5F	20	10	2.1	1.9 1.3 1.7	2.3	
7 8 9	1 5E 1 5E 1 5E	21 22 22	9.5 8.9 8.6	2.3	1.7 1.7	2.1 2.1 2.1	6 7 8
10	1 5 E 1 5 E	22 20	8.6 8.4	4.4 4.1	1.7 1.5 1.5	2.1 2.1	8 9 10
1 1 1 2	1 5 E 1 5 E	18 18	7.6 7.4	3.3 2.8 2.5 2.3	1.2 1.2 1.2	1.9	1 i 12
12 13 14 15	16 17	14 12 12	7.2 6.8 6.8	2.5 2.3	1.2 1.3 1.5	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	12 13 14
	18			1.9			15
16 17	19 22	11 14	6.8 6.6	1.9 1.8	1.3 1.3 1.7	1.9	16 17
1 8 1 9 2 0	31 30	2 0 2 0	6.6 6.2 6.6	1.8	1.7	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	18 19
	4 D	18	6.6	2.1	1.7	1.9	20
21 22	36 28	17 16	6.4 6.0	3.3 2.8	1.8 1.9	1.8 1.7	21
23 24	25 22	15 14	5.8 5.6 5.6	1.9	1.9	1.5 1.3 1.2	21 22 23 24 25
25	19	12	5.6	1.7	2.1	1.2	2 4 2 5
26 27	18 17	12 11	5.6 4.8	1.8 1.8	2.1 2.1 2.3	1.3	26
28	16	11	4.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	26 27 28 29 30
29 30	1.8 2.1	11 11	4.8 4.6	1.9 1.9 1.7	2.3 2.5 2.3 2.1	2.1	29 30
31 Mean	1 9 . 8E	<u>11</u> 17.3	7.3	2.6	1.7	19	Mean 31
Runoff (n Acre-Feet	1180	1060	432	158	1.6	112	Runoff in Acre-Feet

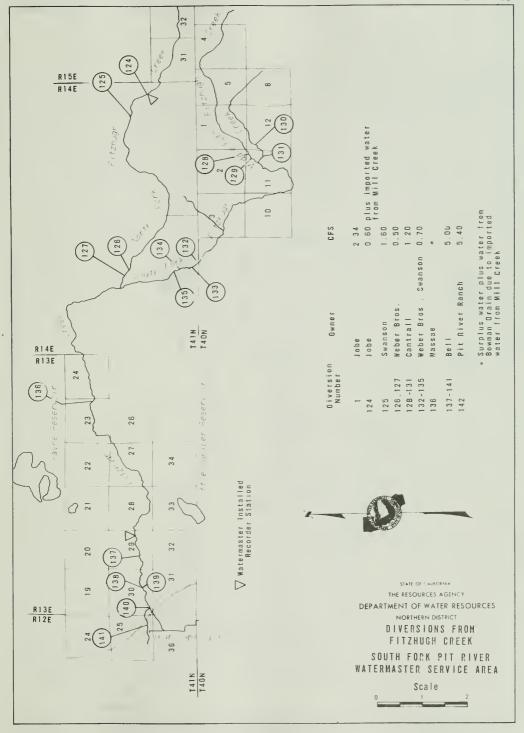
^{*} Beginning of Record E Estimated

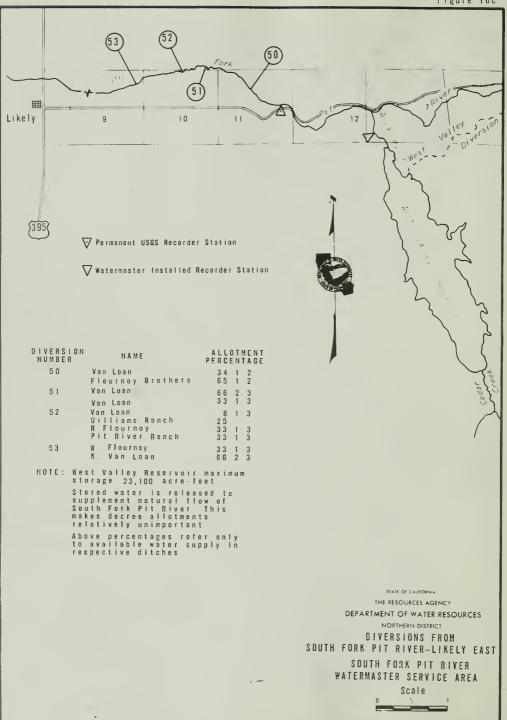
TABLE 42 PINE CREEK NEAR ALTURAS

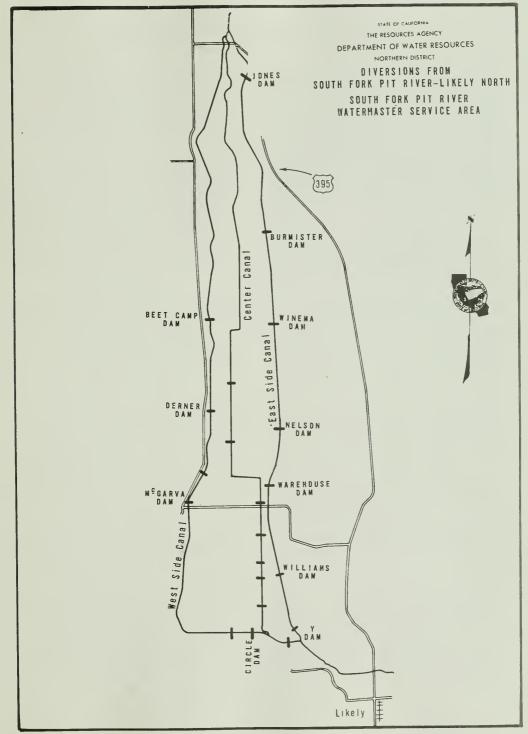
			PINE	CREEK NEAR	RALIURAS			
Oay :	March	April :	May :	June :	July :	August :	September	: Day
1	13	24	26	79	32	15	16	1
2	15 15	26 21	3 0 3 2	7.4 7.1	30 29	1 4 1 4	15 15	2 3 4
4 5	16 21	18	33	69	28	14	15	4
6	43	18	36	72	28	15	15	5
7	23	1 8 1 7	39 44	7 D 7 O	27 26	15 15	1 4 1 4	6 7
8	19 20	17 18	51 60	67	27	15 15	14	8
10	24	17	66	63 55	27 25	15	1 4 1 4	9 10
1.1	42	17	77	54	23	16	14	11
12 13	39 25	17 17	77 72	53 54	22 22	16 16	1 4 1 4	12
1 4	25	17	70	54	21	16	14	13 14
15	25	18	65	55	20	15	14	15
16 17	2 D 1 8	19 20	60 58	54 51	20 19	1 4 1 6	1 4 1 4	16 17
1.8	17	24	54	50	19	17	14	18
19 20	16 15	34 32	50 46	49 49	1 8 1 8	17 17	13 13	19 20
21	15	24	41	45	17	18	13	21
22	15	23	41	42	17	18	13	22
23 24	15 15	24 20	43 44	40 38	16 16	17 17	13 13	23 24 25
25	16	21	47	37	16	17	13	
26 27	17 17	21 20	52 59	36 35	15 15	17 16	13 13	26 27
28	17	19	65	34	15	16	1.4	28
2 9 3 0	19 20	19 21	77 84	33 32	15 14	16 16	13 13	28 29 30
31	19		84		1.4	16		31
Mean Runoff in		20.7	54.3	52.8	210	15.8	13.8	Mean Runolf In
Acre-Feet	1261	1232	3338	3144	1291	974	823	Acre-Feet

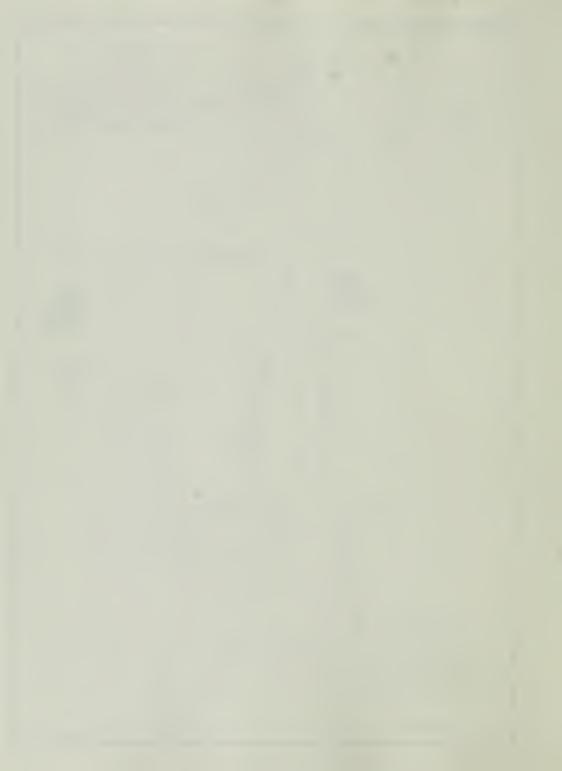












Surprise Valley Watermaster Service Area

The Surprise Valley service area is situated in extreme eastern Modoc County, east of the Warner Mountains. Figure 17, page 141, shows the service area, the streams serving it, and the towns and roads of the valley.

Ten individual stream systems rising on the eastern slope of the Warner Mountains supply water to the area. These streams are fed by snowmelt runoff and traverse a fast, precipitous course down the eastern slope of the Warner Mountains to the valley floor where numerous scattered diversion ditches convey water to the irrigated lands.

Basis of Service

The Surprise Valley watermaster service area was created January 10, 1939, including Mill, Soldier, Pine, Cedar, Deep, Owl, Rader, and Emerson Creeks, all of which previously had watermaster service individually. Service was started on Eagle Creek at that time. Bidwell Creek was added to the service area March 16, 1960. Each of the 10 stream systems are under separate decrees. There are 171 owners of decreed water rights in the service area with their rights totaling 313.75 cubic feet per second. See Table 43, page 132, for specific data regarding the decrees and water rights on the individual creeks.

Water Supply

The water supply is derived almost entirely from snowmelt runoff, with only minor spring-fed flows occurring in the latter part of the season. Due to the steep eastern slope of the Warner Mountains, there are no known economically justified storage sites on the service area streams. Because of the lack of such regulatory storage, the available water supply at any specific diversion point may vary considerably within a few hours. An extreme diurnal temperature

variation causes extensive variation in snowmelt runoff. This problem is further aggravated by the relatively short, steep drainage area. In addition, occasional summer thundershowers may cause a creek to discharge a flow of mammoth proportions for several hours. These flashes are apt to cause considerable damage in the form of washouts and debris deposition and are of such short duration that no beneficial use can be made of the water.

Records of the daily mean discharge at several stream gaging stations within the service area are presented in Tables 44 through 54, pages 135 through 140.

Method of Distribution

The continuous-flow method of distribution is employed on most creeks; however, in a few instances the available water supply is rotated among the users in accordance with either decree schedules or by mutual agreement.

Alfalfa and meadow hay, the major crops grown in the valley, are irrigated in most instances by wild flooding, although some lands depend upon subsurface irrigation. Also, sprinkler irrigation with surface water is a recent trend. A few of these systems work by gravity, but most employ pumps with the surface water supplemented by deep wells. Many additional acres have been put into production during the past few years through the use of deep wells. Only surface water supplies are under state watermaster service.

To facilitate distribution of irrigation water, construction of permanent diversion dams, headgates, and measuring devices has been stressed during recent years. Although these structures do not solve the problems of discharge variation and debris deposition, they do provide significant assistance in solving water

TABLE 43

DECREES AND RELATED DATA - SURPRISE VALLEY STREAMS

	Mode	oc County Si Court Decr	e	Service Area	No. of Water Right	Total Cubic Feet	
Creek	No.	Date	Type ^{8/}	Created	Owners	Per Second	Remarks_
Bidwell	6420	1-13-60	S	3-16-60 ^b /	46	63.74	(Schedule 3) 3 priorities March 15-July 19 (Schedule 4) 5 priorities July 10-Sept. 30 If no water passing Div. No. 23 Sept. 30-March 14, 1st priority provisions of Schedule 4 apply.
Mill	3 02 4	12-19-31	CR	12-30-31	38	37.13	1 priority on 8rown Cr., tribu- tary to Rutherford Cr., 7 pri- orities on Rutherford Cr., tribu- to Mill Cr., 4 priorities on Mill Cr., 1st & 2nd for year-round use, 3rd & 4th April through September.
Soldier	2045	11-28-28	CR	9-11-29	13 ₄ c/	33.50 4.37	Starting March 19 each year, lower users receive water for 4 13-day periods alternating with upper users who receive water for 4 10-day periods, ending June 19. 7 priorities during lower users periods, 8 during upper users periods and 12 for rest of the year. Approp. License 1566, 1613, 1648, and 1850.
Pine	3391	12-7-36	CR	1-13-37	5 1°c/	d∕ 0.08	One full rotation totalling 693 AF. Rotation continues until flow de- creases to 4 cfs, then all water goes to Cal-Vada Ranch until flow decreases to 1.60 cfs, then all water goes to the R. Bordwell Ranch.
Cedar	1206 2343 d	5-22-01 2-15-23	CA CA	9-11-29	12	28.90 ^{d/}	Water rights established by these two decrees and an agreement signed by all users. No. 1206 set 1st & 2nd priorities; No. 2443 3rd priority & agreement the 4th. 28.90 cfs includes 5.00 cfs imported from Thoms Cr. on west slope of Warner Mountains.
Оеер	3101	1 -25-34	CR	12-29-34	11	29.37	Schedule 2 establishes 5 priorities, year-round.
Ow I	2410	5-29-29	CA	9-11-29	8 c./	41.70	21 priorities; all year-round but 8th, under which each of 3 owners receives his allotment for an 8-day period. Approp. License No. 2842, 0.54 cfs.
Rader	3626	6- 4-37	C R	6-12-37	6	21.00	7 priorities. 7th is for surplus water. Diversions No. 1, 3, 6 & 7 have seasonal limitations.
Eagle	2304 32B4	4 - 5 - 26 11 - 5 - 37	CA CR	1 -1 0 - 39	36	30.57	Decree No. 3284 added rights in all priority classes, & established 4 classes. 4,50 cfs right of 8 etford Corp. is for use March 1 to July 1. Eagleville 'town users'. Schedule 2 may divert through Gee & Grider ditches March 16 to October 14 each year. Set 1st priority rights of Gee & Grider ditches, Par. XVII & XVIII, for use April 15 to October 1.
Emerson	2840	3-25-30	CR	4-11-30	10	24.65	4 priorities, 1st is for year-round use, others April 1 to September 30.

a/ S-Statutory, CR-Court Reference, CA-Court Adjudication

b/ Added to existing Surprise Valley service area.

c/ Appropriative rights junior to the decreed rights.

d/ See remarks.

measurement and distribution problems. The individual streams and locations of the diversions are shown on Figures 17 through 17j, pages 141 through 152.

Although the Owl Creek Flood Control and Water Conservation District did not become official until August 7, 1961, the district's diversion and distribution project was completed in February, 1961. The project reduced the number of diversions from 17 to 2 and the number of ditches from 17 to 8. This makes distribution easier and more equitable. The users say that they receive twice as much water as they did before the project. It is possible to divert and distribute 80 cubic feet per second in the lower seven ditches.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began in the Surprise Valley service area on March 19 and continued until September 30. Charles H. Holmes, Assistant Engineer, Water Resources, was watermaster during this period.

Streams in the northern half of the valley had approximately normal runoff, while streamflow in the southern half was above normal. Very good crop yields were experienced throughout the valley, especially by ranchers who supplemented their irrigation by ground water pumping.

Bidwell Creek. Total stream runoff available to Bidwell Creek users during the period April 1 through September 30 was 15,317 acre-feet, or approximately 142 percent of normal. July 1 streamflow was adequate to supply 49 percent of first priority allotments on Schedule 3. When Schedule 4 became effective July 10, streamflow was adequate to supply the first, second, and 33 percent of third priorities. Streamflow gradually diminished until September 18 at which time 16 percent of second priority was available. The streamflow remained constant at this flow until September 30, the end of the watermaster season.

Mill Creek. Total stream runoff available to Mill Creek users during the period April 1 to September 30 was 4,368 acre-feet or approximately 86 percent of normal.

Fourth priority water rights were filled from May 7 until June 6, after which the flow diminished until August 5 when the full second priority was available. At the end of September 95 percent of the first priority rights were being served.

Soldier Creek. Total stream runoff available to Soldier Creek users from March 19 through September 30 was 3,435 acre feet or approximately 93 percent of normal.

The flow was adequate to supply both upper and lower users at full eighth priority from April 30 to May 28. The flow receded from that time until June 19 when 92 percent of the second priority rights were being satisfied. When the "season outside of the general irrigation season" started June 19, the flow was adequate to supply only 45 percent of the fourth priority. From August 1 to September 30 only partial first priority rights were served.

Pine Creek. Total stream runoff available to Pine Creek users during the period March 20 to September 30 was 1,749 acre-feet, or approximately 125 percent of normal.

There was sufficient water for each of the water users to receive four irrigations on rotation by May 19. From that time until June 22 the flow was diverted to the Cal-Vada Ranch. On June 22 the flow was turned into the Cressler Ditch where it continued until August 1 at which time the water failed to reach the place of use. Pine Creek was dry from August 6 until the end of the season.

Cedar Creek. Total stream runoff available to Cedar Creek users during the period April 1 through September 30 was 3,031 acre-feet, or approximately 116 percent of normal. Early streamflow

was adequate to supply demands. However, by May 18 only first priority and 50 percent of the second priority could be satisfied. Warrens and Wiley supplemented their allotment with water imported from Thoms Creek. From June 14 through the remainder of the season only a portion of the first priority could be satisfied, with only 4 percent by September 30.

Deep Creek. Total stream runoff available to Deep Creek users from April 1 to September 30 was 3,478 acre-feet, or approximately 95 percent of normal.

The flow in North Deep creek was adequate to supply all the decreed rights until May 14. (North Deep Creek has only one priority and one diversion.) From May 14 on, the flow receded steadily until September 30 when only 8 percent of the priority was available.

During the month of April the flow in South Deep Creek fluctuated from 28 percent of the second priority to 60 percent of the third priority. All five priorities were filled for only 3 days (May 8 to May 10), after which the flow diminished. By June 10 only the first priority was satisfied. South Deep Creek continued to recede until September 30 when only 11 percent of the first priority was available.

Owl Creek. The total stream runoff available to Owl Creek users from April 1 to September 30 was 7,736 acrefeet, or approximately 117 percent of normal.

The streamflow during the month of April fluctuated from satisfying the tenth to fourteenth priorities with the average at the eleventh priority. On May 8 all 21 priorities were met, but due to cooler weather the flow dropped below the fourteenth priority on May 14, then began climbing again. On May 25 the flow met and exceeded the twenty-first priority, remaining above it until June 24. It then gradually receded until September 30 when the flow was down to the fourth priority.

Rader Creek. The total stream runoff available to Rader Creek users from April 1 to September 30 was 4,944 acrefect, or approximately 136 percent of normal.

Streamflow served the third priority from April 1 to May 4, increased to serve the full seventh priority from May 7 to May 12, receded to the third priority on May 22, increased to serve the full seventh priority from May 26 to June 30, diminished rapidly to the third priority on July 3 and then receded gradually to about 60 percent of the first priority on September 30.

Eagle Creek. Eagle Creek supplied all four priorities to about June 1. By early July only first and second priority water was available. Flows receded by mid-September to first priority water which was available for the remainder of the season.

Emerson Creek. Total stream runoff available to Emerson Creek users from April 1 to September 30 was 5,111 acre-feet, or approximately 140 percent.

Streamflow was adequate from April 1 to June 12 to satisfy the fourth priority, after which the flow receded gradually. On September 30 approximately 12 percent of the second priority was served.

TABLE 44 810WELL CREEK NEAR FORT 810WELL

Oay :	March :	April :	: May :	June :	July	: August	: September	: Day
1	12	42	79	102	25	11	6.5 6.5 8.5	1
2 3	12 12	37 33	84 77	1 03 1 04	24	11 11	6.5 8.5	- 2 3 4 5
4	12	32	69	1 02	21	10	6.5 6.5	4
5	12	33	77	106	21	10		
6 7	13 12	32 33	117 155	104 101	21 20	11 10	6.4 6.1	5 7
8	11	35	230	93	2 0	10	6.1	8
9 10	13 11	36 34	237 194	85 82	21 21	9.6 9.6	6 . 1 6 . 1	6 7 8 9 10
11	11	34	162	83	21	9.4	6.1	11
12	11	34	146	82	19	9.3	6.1	
13 14	11 15	33 34	121 96	81 76	18 18	9.0 8.7	6.0 5.8	13
15	23	39	92	73	17	8.6	5.8	12 13 14 15
16	29	46	91	68	16	8.6	5.5	16 17
17	53 47	55 63	90 82	64 59	16 15	8.3	5.4 5.4	17
18 19	47	56	74	55	15	8.3	5.4	18 19 20
20	40	52	67	50	1 4	8.3	5.0	
21	37	54	63	43	1 4 1 4	8.3 8.D	5.0	21
22 23	37 37	63 68	64 72	39 36	13	8.0	5.0 5.0	23
24	40	61	84	33	13	7.8	5.0	22 23 24 25
25	42	53	1 03	30	13	7.7	5.0	
26 27	41 42	48 44	125 139	28 28	12 12	7.5 7.3	5.0 4.8	26 27 28 29
28	38	43	141	26	12	7.0	4.9	28
29 30	42 49	45 60	113 102	25 24	12	6.8	5.0 5.0	29 30
31	44		97		11	6.8 6.5		31
Mean	27.5	44.4		66.2	16.8	8.8	5.6	Mean Runoff In
Runoff In Acre-Feet	1690	2642	6829	3937	1 03 5	539	335	Acre-Feet

TABLE 45
MILL CREEK ABOVE ALL DIVERSIONS

Day : March : 2 3 4 5 6	April : 14* 12 11 9.7 9.3 8.6	May : 17 19 19 19 20 22	31 29 29 28 29	8.6 7.8 7.5 6.9 6.9	4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 3.6 3.4	September 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	Day 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	8.4 8.4 8.6 8.2	34 49 59 52	26 23 21 19	6.4 7.2 7.2 7.5	3.2 3.2 3.1 3.1	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 8.2	50 43 37 33 32	18 23 24 23 23	6.4 8.4 8.2 7.8	3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.0	2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.3	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	9.3 8.9 11 9.3 8.6	28 27 23 20 19	21 19 18 16 16	8.2 8.4 8.2 7.8 7.5	2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.2 2.2	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	8.9 11 12 9.3 8.6	17 20 22 28 42	15 14 14 12 11	7.2 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	3.0 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8	2.1 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	8.2 7.5 7.2 7.8 12	42 42 39 35 32	11 10 9.7 9.3 8.9	4.8 4.6 4.6 4.5 4.5	2.7 2.7 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	550	1930	1148	410	194	136	Mean Runofi in Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record

TABLE 46
SOLDIER CREEK ABOVE ALL DIVERSIONS

Day : 1 2 3 4 5	March :	8.5 9.5 9.8 10	May : 30 27 27 27 28	17 17 17 17 16 16	July : 4.1 4.1 3.8 3.8 3.6	August 2.4 2.3 2.3 2.9 2.9	September 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7	: <u>Day</u> 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10		9.0 8.5 10 9.6 8.1	31 35 35 32 31	18 15 13 11	3.6 3.6 3.9 4.1 4.0	2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 1.7	1.7 1.7 1.6 1.6	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15		8.5 8.1 9.6 10 10	30 26 23 20 18	10 10 10 10 9.0	3.8 3.6 3.6 3.5 3.5	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.8	11 12 13 14
16 17 18 19 20	13* 12	12 16 20 18 14	16 14 12 11 10	8.5 7.8 7.8 7.2 6.8	3.4 3.3 3.0 3.0 2.9	1.7 1.7 1.7 2.2 2.7	1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	11 10 10 12 12	18 18 18 15	12 18 19 21 22	6.2 5.9 5.5 5.2 4.8	2.8 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.5	2.2 1.7 1.7 1.7	1.6 1.6 1.7 1.7	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30	11 21 15 12 11	11 10 11 17 23	25 25 22 19 18	4.5 4.3 4.1 4.1 4.3	2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7	1.8 1.8 1.9 1.9	26 27 28 29 30
Mean Runolf In Acre-Feet	9.6 12.3 316	738	1390	9.6 569	2.4 3.2 199	121	102	Mean - Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record

TABLE 47 PINE CREEK AT DIVISION OF NORTH AND SOUTH CHANNELS

0ay : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	March	: April : 9.7 8.5 8.1 8.3 7.9 8.7 12 9.1 10 10 10 11 13 15 16 16 13 11	May : 18	I June : 3.6 3.4 3.3 3.1 3.0 2.8 2.8 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.3 2.1 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.8	July : 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.4	August : 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0**	<u>September</u>	: <u>Day</u> 1 2 3 -4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	14 14 15 15	14 16 16 12	3.3 3.8 4.5 4.5 4.5	1.7 1.7 1.6 1.6	0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3			21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	14 15 14 13 12	10 8.9 10 13 18	4.5 4.2 4.0 4.0 4.0 3.9	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.3	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2			26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	329	684	568	129	37	2		Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{* 8}eginning of Record ** End of Record

TABLE 48 CEDAR CREEK NEAR CEDARVILLE

0ay : 1 2 3 4 5	March 4.3 4.5 4.6 4.4 4.5	30 29 28 27 26	May 26 25 24 23 24	7.8 7.9 8.1 8.3 8.3	July : 29 17 11 7.1 5.3	0.8 0.8 0.7 1.8	: September 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.5	: Day 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	5.8 6.2 5.5 5.5 6.2	25 23 22 21 20	25 28 29 27 25	8.5 8.3 7.6 6.8 6.2	4.1 3.3 2.9 2.6 2.4	1.7 1.4 1.2 1.1	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4	6 7 8 9 1 0
11 12 13 14 15	6.7 7.2 7.6 13 26	21 21 20 20 22	23 22 19 17 16	5.8 5.7 5.5 5.1 4.9	2.3 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.7	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	30 38 31 29 26	23 26 27 24 23	1 4 1 4 1 3 1 2 1 2	4.7 4.5 4.4 4.2 4.1	1.5 1.4 1.4 1.3	0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	25 24 23 24 25	24 25 25 22 21	11 9.8 9.6 9.9	3.9 3.8 3.5 3.2 3.0	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.1	0.9 0.8 0.7 0.7	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30	27 27 25 35 40	20 18 16 17 22	10 11 11 10 9.1	2.9 2.7 2.7 2.6 6.9	1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	32 18.5 1137	1365	8.3 17.0 1047	321	<u>0.8</u> 3.6	0.6 0.9	0.3	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

TABLE 49
NORTH DEEP CREEK ABOVE ALL DIVERSIONS

Day :	March : April	: <u>May</u> :	June :	July :	August	: <u>September</u>	: Day
2	8.9* 9.1 9.1	8.9 9.0 8.9	7.6 7.6	2.2	1.0	0.6 0.6 0.6	1 2
2 3 4	9.0	8.7	7.3 7.3 7.5	2.0 1.9 1.8 1.8	1.0 0.9 0.9 1.3	0.7	2 3 4 5
5		8.9				0.7	
6 7	8.6 8.5	9.5 9.7	7.1 6.8	1.7	1.6	0.7 0.7	6 7 8 9
8 9	8.4 8.2 7.9	9.9 9.8	6.6 6.4	1.9	1.1	0.8 0.8	8
10	7.9	9.7	6.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	10
11 12	8.0 7.9	9.6	5.7 5.7	1.8	1.0	0.8	11
13	7.9	9.4 8.9	5.5	1.7	0.9	0.8 0.9	12 13 14
14 15	7.8 7.8 7.9	8.7 8.5	5.2 5.2	1.6 1.6	1.0	0.9	14 15
16		8.0	4.9	1.4			16 17
17 18	8.5	7.8 7.4	4.4 4.2	1.4	0.9 n.g	0.9 0.9 0.9	17 18
19 20	8.2 8.5 8.6 8.7 9.0	6.9 6.2	4.2	1.4	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	0.8	18 19 20
21		6.2				0.8 0.8	21
22	8.7 8.5 8.3 8.0 8.0	6.4	3.8 3.4 3.2 2.8 2.6	1.3 1.3 1.2	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8	0.8	22 23
23 24	8.3 8.0	6.4 6.6 7.3	2.8	1.2	0.9	0.8 0.8 0.8	23 24
25				1.1			24 25
26 27	7.9 7.8 7.6 7.6 8.2	7.6 7.9 7.9	2.6 2.4 2.2 2.2	1.1	0.7 0.7	0.7 0.7	26 27
28 29	7.6	7.9	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.7 0.7	28 29
30	8.2	7.9 7.9 7.8	2.2	1.0	0.6 0.6 0.6	0.7	30
31 Mean	8.3	<u>7.8</u> 8.2	4.9	0.9	<u>0.6</u>	ō.8	31 Mean
Runolf In Acre-Feet	495	504	291	92	57	46	Mean Runott In
ACTE-FEET							Acre-Feet

^{* 8}eginning of Record

TABLE 50 SOUTH DEEP CREEK ABOVE ALL DIVERSIONS

Day : Marc		16	13 :	July :	August 0.9	: September	: Day
2	12* 10 8.7	17	12	2.5	0.9	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	2
3 4	8.7 8.0 7.7	16 16	11 11	2.1 2.0 2.0	1.3	0.9 0.9	3 4 5
5	7.7	17	11		3.0	0.9	5
6	7.3 6.9	17 19	11 9.4	1.8	2.2 1.8	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	6 7
8	7.3	20	8.0	2.3	1.7	0.9	8
9 10	7.3 6.9	22 20	7.7 6.2	1.8 1.8 2.3 2.5 2.5	1.7	0.9	8 9 10
11	7.7	19	4.9	2.3	1.6	1.1	11
12	8.0	19	4.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	12
13 14	7.7 7.7	16 15	3.8 3.4	2.1 2.0	1.4	1.1	13 14
15	8.0	14	2.8	1.6	1.6	0.9	15
16 17	1 I 1 4	13 11	3.0	1.6 1.6	1.6	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8	16 17
18	15	10	3.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	18
19 20	12 11	8.D 7.7	3.0 3.2 3.2 3.5	1.4	1.6	0.8	19 20
21	11	5.4	3.4	1.1			
22	12	7.7	3.2	0.9	1.6 1.6	0.8 0.8 0.8	21 22 23 24 25
23 24	13 11	8.7 10	3.2 2.8 2.8 2.7	0.9	1.6	0.8 0.7	23 24
25	10	11		0.9	1.4	0.7	
26 27	8.7 7.7	12 14	2.7 2.6 2.5 2.3 2.5	0.7	1.3	0.7 0.7	26 27
28	7 0	14	2.5	0.7	1.1	0.6	27 28 29
29 30	8.0 12	1 4 1 4	2.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	29
31		14		0.7	<u>0.9</u>		30 31
Mean	9.5	14.1	5.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	Mean
Runoff In Acre-Feet	565	868	323	96	90	51	Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record

TABLE 51 OWL CREEK BELOW ALLEN-ARRECHE DITCH

Day : Mai	rch : April :	May :	June :	July :	: August :	September	: Day
1	12*	33 30 31	76 42 60	27	8.6	2.6	1
2 3	12 12	30	42	25 23	8.0	2.6 2.5 2.5	2 3 4 5
4	12	25	62	22	7.5	2.4	3
5	12	35	75	21	11	2.3	5
6	11	40	70	21	7.8	2.3	6
7	12 11	38 41	70 60	20 21	7.2 7.0	2.2	6 7 8 9 10
8 9 10	10	59	52	24	6.2	2.2	8
10	10	54	50	21	6.2 5.9	2.1	10
11	11	53	50	19	5.4	2.1	11
12 13	11 11	45 37	59 61	18 16	5.4 5.4	2.1 2.1	12 13 14
14	12	35	65	15	5.4	2.0	13
15	14	32	62	14	5.2	2.0	15
16	16	30	57	15	5.0	2.0	16 17
17 18	16 15	30 25	60 61	14 14	4.8 4.6	2.0 2.0	17
19	13	23	60	14	4.5	2.0	18 19 20
20	16	21	53	13	4.1	2.0	20
21	18	21	45	12	4.1	2.0	21
22 23	16 15	23 27	40	12 12	4.1	2.0 2.1	22 23 24 25
24	14	33	39 38	12	3.9 3.8 3.6	2.1	24
25	14	45	35	11		2.1	
26	13	47	33	11	3.4	2.1	26 27
27 28	12 13	66 74	30 28	10 9.7	3.3	2.1 2.0	27
29	16 20	67	28	9.6	3.1	2.1	28 29
3 0 3 1	20	57	28	8.8	3.0 2.7	2.1	30
Mean	13.3	52 39.7	5ĭ.6	8.3	5.3	2.1	31 Mean
Mean Runoff In	793	2438	3072	979	327	127	Runoff In Acre-Feet
Acre-Feet	700	1400	0012	0,0	027	127	Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record

TABLE 52 RADER CREEK ABOVE ALL DIVERSIONS

0ay : March 1 2 3 4 5	9.0E* 9.1 8.8 7.6 6.6	May : 9.1 8.8 10	June : 45 44 48 49	16 16 14 12	4.8 4.8 4.7 4.2	September 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8	: Day 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10	6.6 5.8 5.0 4.7 4.6 4.1	17 22 35 39 44 39	48 45 43 39 38 38	12 12 11 12 12 11	4.5 4.3 4.2 3.9 3.6	0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8	5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	3.9 3.9 3.7 3.7	37 36 33 31 29	39 40 43 40 39	10 10 9.7 9.4 9.1	3.4 3.1 3.1 3.1 2.9	0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	4.5 5.2 5.2 4.6 4.3	25 23 20 17 15	39 40 39 39 37	9.1 8.8 8.2 7.9 7.3	2.7 2.5 2.3 2.5 2.3	0.8 0.8 0.7 0.7 D.7	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	4.5 4.5 4.5 4.1 3.5	14 13 18 23 31	34 32 31 30 28	6.8 6.6 6.1 5.9 5.6	1.8 1.7 1.5 1.5	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	3.3 2.9 2.7 3.4 5.4	39 44 45 46 48	24 22 20 18 18	5.4 5.2 5.0 4.8 4.6	1.4 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	292	1723	2160	552	172	45	Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record E Estimated

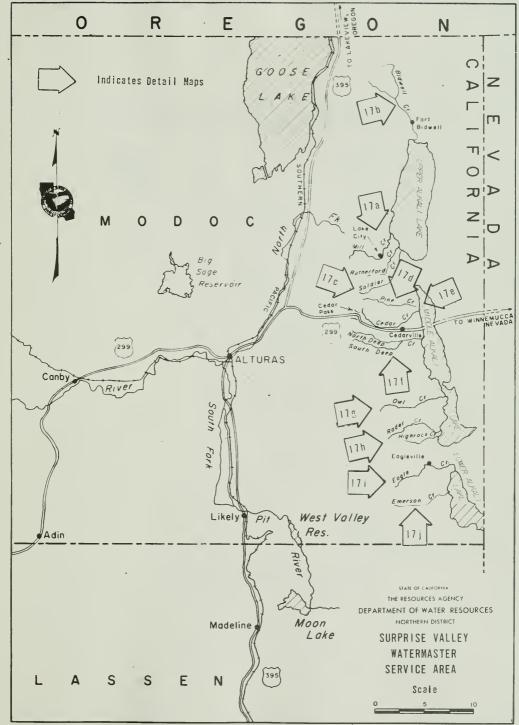
TABLE 53 EAGLE CREEK AT EAGLEVILLE

Oay : !	March : April	: May	: June	: July :	August :	September	: Day
1 2							1
3							3
2 3 4 5							2 3 4 5
7							7
6 7 8 9 10							6 7 8 9 10
							10
11							11 12
13							13
12 13 14 15							14 15
16		NO RECORD	AVAILABLE	FOR 1974 SEA	NOSA		16
17							17
18 19							18 19
20							20
21							21
22							22 23
21 22 23 24 25							21 22 23 24 25
26 27							26 27 28 29 30 31
28 29							28
30 31							30
31 Mean							31 Mean
Runoff In							Runoffin
Acre-Feet							Acre-Feet

TABLE 54
EMERSON CREEK ABOVE ALL DIVERSIONS

1	Day : March :	: April :	May :	June :	July :	August	: September	. Day
_	1 2 3 4 5	28* 24 23 23 23	39 44 42 31	20 19 20 19	12 12 11 11	4.3 4.3 4.1 3.9	3.7 3.7 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.5	1 2 3 4 5
	5 7 8 9	22 22 22 22 23 22	30 44 30 51 46 31	22 22 22 21 21 20	11 11 11 12 12	4.1 4.1 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.7	3.5 3.4 3.2 3.2 3.2	5 7 8 9
	11 12 13 14	22 22 22 22 22 23	28 26 24 22 21	20 20 19 18	11 10 8.8 8.1 7.3	3.7 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.6	3.6 3.6 3.5 3.5	11 12 13 14 15
	16 17 18 19 20	25 30 30 29 28	20 18 16 15	17 17 16 15	6.5 5.5 5.5 5.2	3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.7	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.4 3.4	16 17 18 19 20
	21 22 23 24 25	28 29 30 28 27	14 20 23 25 28	13 13 13 13	5.2 4.9 4.7 4.5 4.5	3.6 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.4	3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4	21 22 23 24 25
	26 27 28 29 30 31	27 26 27 28 32	26 27 25 23 21 20	13 13 13 12 12	4.5 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	3.4 3.2 3.6 3.7 3.7 3.7	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	26 27 28 29 30 31
Rินิกอิโ	ean If In -Feet	1521	20 27.2- 1674	1008	472	229	207	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{* 8}eginning of Record

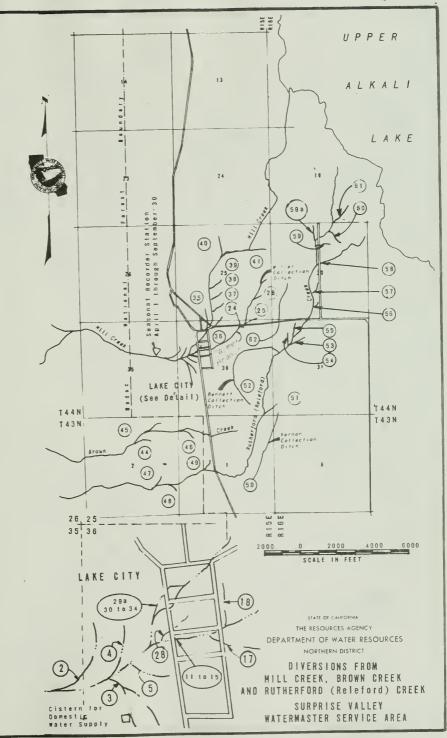


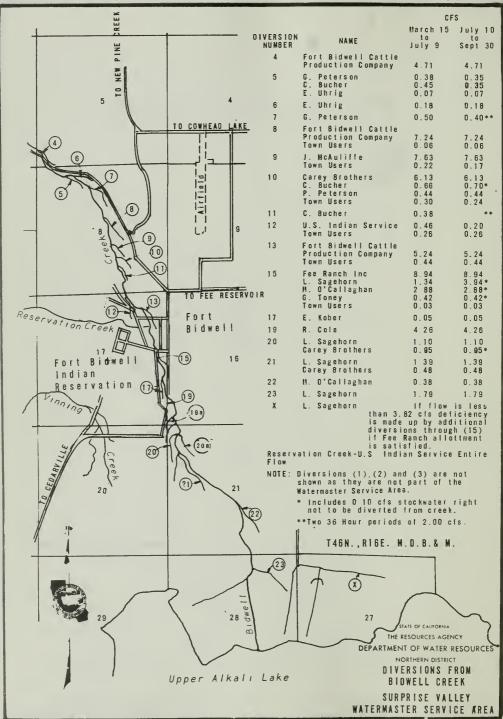
DIVERSIONS FROM MILL CREEK, BROWN CREEK AND RUTHERFORD (Releford) CREEK SURPRISE VALLEY WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA

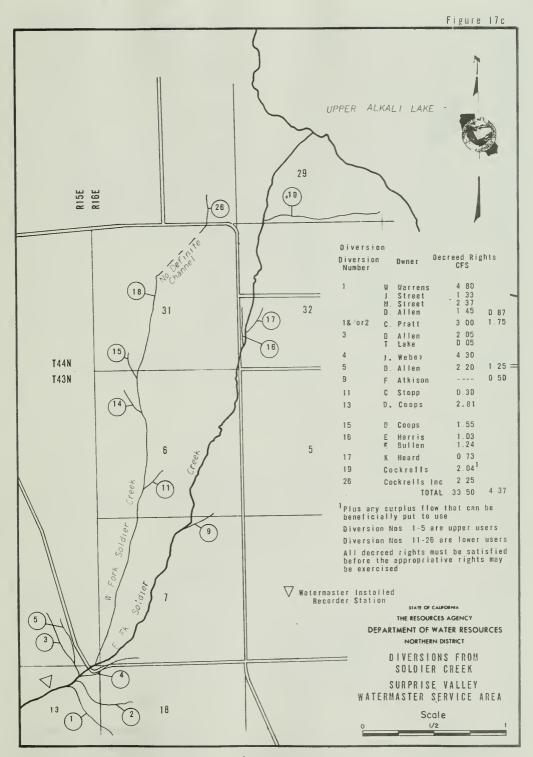
DIVERSION NUMBER	NA ME	CFS
2	C Dixon H Smith	0.38 0.24
3	N Bettendorff N McDaniels Domestic Users	1 38 0.13 0.08
4	J. Fogerty Mi Larson	0.30 0.26
5	C Dixon	0.18
11,12,13,15,28	Town Users	1.92
17	N Bettendorff	2.01
1 8	Town Users	0.33
20	V Wimer	1.85
2 4	T Dunton	1.45
26	E Oarst	1 85
29A,30 to 34	Town Users	1.62
Channel	Cockrells Inc.	10.30
Channel	G W Warrens	1.85
44,45 and 46	W Gorzell	0 80
47	M Toney W Gorzell C Gorzell N Bettendorlf	0.01 0.575 0.275 0.30
48	F Hedgpeth	0 60
48 and 49	M Toney	1.64
5 4	Cockrells inc	0.40
55,56 and 57	Cockrells Inc	0.75)*
5 8	Cockrells Inc.	D.10)*
58 and 59	W Odbert	0.90)*
59A	Cockrells Inc	0.35)*
61	G W Warrens	0.65
62	S Burger	1.65**
Channel of Rutherford Creek	Gockrells Inc	0 70

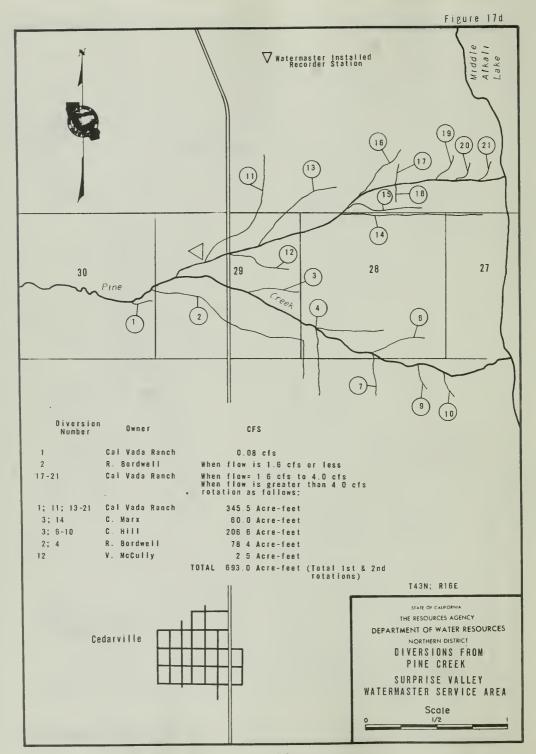
Water derived from Hay Collecting Ditch to be deducted from Decreed amount of direct diversion from Rutherford Creek

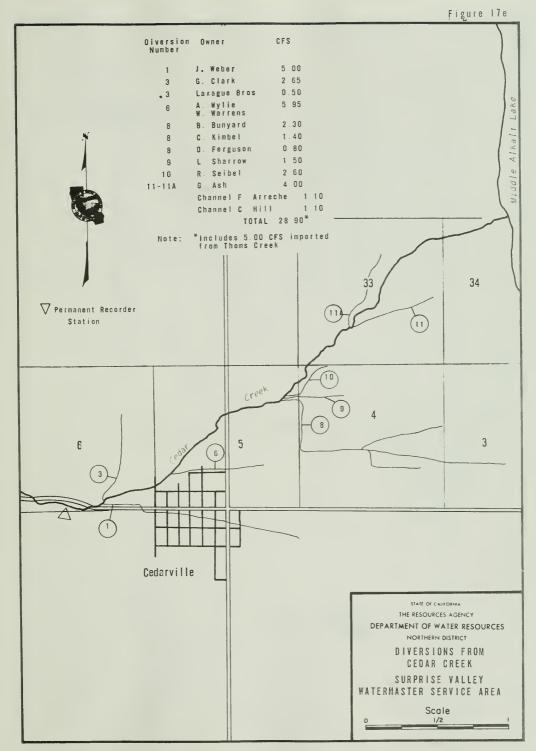
^{**} Not under Watermaster report

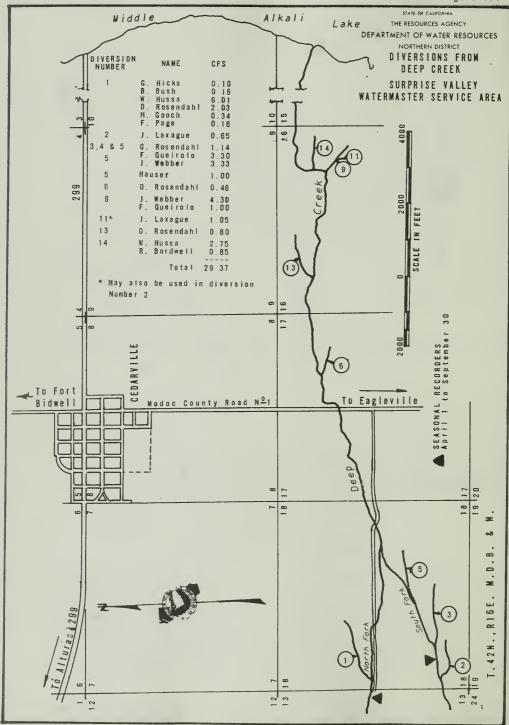


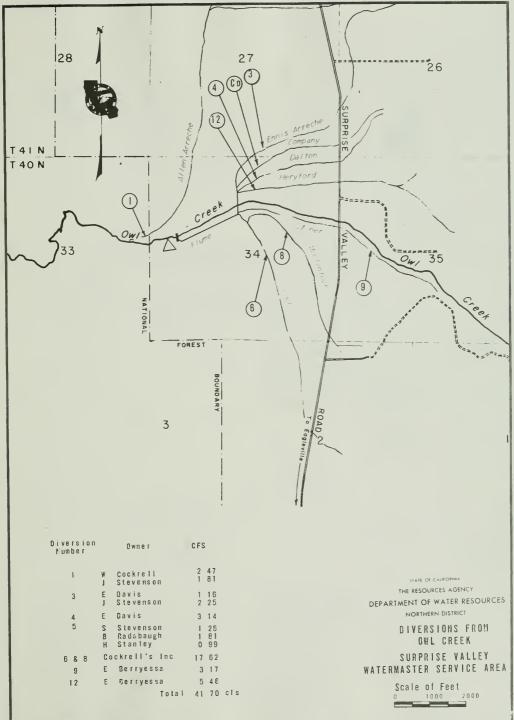




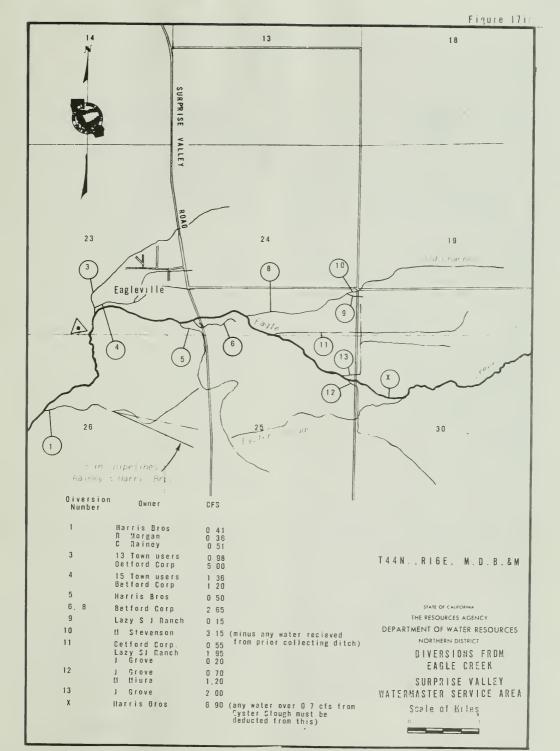


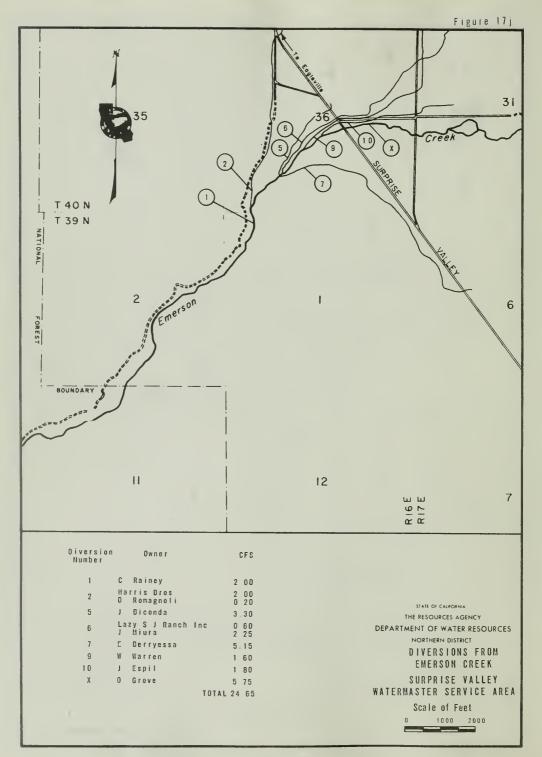






			1444 1102 1110 0 0 11
Oiversion Number	Owner	CFS	
1	L. Cockrell	1/7 of total flow from May 20, until water will not reach place of use.	STATE OF CASFORMA THE RESOURCES AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
2	Lazy S.J. Ranch	3 00	NORTHERN DISTRICT DIVERSIONS FROM RADER CREEK
3 4	E Minto Betford Corp.	2.39 9.00	SURPRISE VALLEY
5 6	Getford Corp C Minetti	2.35	WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA
7	R Reeves	0.08 0.08 Total 21.00	Scale of Feet





Susan River Watermaster Service Area

The Susan River service area is situated in southern Lassen County in the vicinity of Susanville. The primary area of water use is in Honey Lake Valley between Susanville and the northwest shore of Honey Lake, a distance of about 25 miles. The valley floor is at an elevation of about 4,000 feet. The source of supply is comprised of three stream systems: the Susan River, Baxter Creek, and Parker Creek, with their respective tributaries.

The Susan River originates on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada immediately east of Lassen National Park at an elevation of about 7,900 feet. Its channel runs easterly from Silver Lake through McCoy Flat Reservoir, the town of Susanville, and then to Honey Lake.

The Susan River has four major tributaries: Piute Creek, entering from the north at Susanville; Gold Run and Lassen Creeks, entering from the south between Susanville and Johnstonville; and Willow Creek, entering from the north above Standish. Gold Run and Lassen Creeks rise on the north slope of Diamond Mountain at an elevation of about 7,600 feet. The watersheds of Piute and Willow Creeks are on the south slopes of Round Valley Mountain at lower elevations.

A short distance below its confluence with Willow Creek, the Susan River divides into three channels: Tanner Slough Channel on the north, Old Channel in the middle, and Dill Slough Channel on the south. Hartson Slough and Whitehead Slough divert from Dill Slough on its south bank farther downstream.

The Baxter Creek stream system is in Honey Lake Valley on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada, about 10 miles southeast of Susanville. The principal creeks in the system are: Baxter Creek, which rises in the extreme western

portion of the basin and flows in an easterly direction, and Elesian, Sloss, and Bankhead Creeks, tributaries of Baxter Creek from the south.

Parker Creek is also in Honey Lake Valley on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada, about 15 miles southeast of Susanville. It rises on the east slope of Diamond Mountain and flows in an easterly direction for about 5 miles into Honey Lake.

Maps of the Susan River service area, showing the stream systems, diversions, etc., are presented as Figures 18 through 18f, pages 160 through 167.

Basis of Service

The waters of Susan River and its tributaries are distributed in accordance with the water rights defined in Decree No. 4573, Lassen County Superior Court, entered on April 18, 1940. Schedule 3 of the decree defines the rights to the use of water from Willow Creek in Willow Creek Valley, Lower Willow Creek, and the Susan River delta below the Colony Dam. Schedule 4 of the decree defines the rights to the use of water from Gold Run, Piute, Hills, Holtzclaw, and Lassen Creeks above their confluence with the Susan River. Schedules 5 and 6 of the decree define the rights to the use of water from the Susan River exclusive of its tributaries. The decree establishes three priority classes each on Susan River and Gold Run Creek, two on Willow Creek, and one each on Piute and Hills Creeks.

The water of Baxter Creek and its tributaries is distributed in accordance with the water rights defined in the statutory adjudication as set forth in Decree No. 8174, Lassen County Superior Court, dated December 15, 1955. Schedule 3 of the decree defines the rights to the use of water from Sloss and Bankhead Creeks and

Schedule 4 the rights to the use of water from Baxter and Elesian Creeks. The Baxter Creek rights are divided into five priority classes.

The water of Parker Creek and its tributaries is distributed in accordance with the water rights defined by a statutory adjudication as set forth in Decree No. 8175, Lassen County Superior Court, dated December 15, 1955. Schedule 3 of the decree defines the rights to the use of water from Parker Creek, with four priority classes.

The Susan River watermaster service area was created by order of the Division of Water Resources on November 10, 1941. The Baxter and Parker Creek stream systems were added to the Susan River service area on February 16, 1956. There are 160 water right owners in the service area with total allotments of 351.732 cubic feet per second.

Water Supply

The water supply in the Susan River service area is obtained from two major sources, snowmelt runoff and springs. Snowpack on the Willow Creek Valley and Piute Creek watersheds, which embrace more than one-half of the Susan River stream system, melts early in the spring and is usually depleted by May 1. Irrigation requirements from this portion of the stream system are then almost entirely dependent on the flow of springs that are relatively constant throughout the year.

Under average flow conditions, Lassen, Gold Run, Baxter, and Parker Creeks and the Susan River above Susanville are sustained by snowmelt runoff until early June. The flow from perennial springs in this portion of the system is comparatively small.

The Lassen Irrigation Company stores supplemental water in Hog Flat and McCoy Flat Reservoirs, on the headwaters of the Susan River. This stored water is released into the Susan River Channel and commingled with the natural flow, usually during June and July. It is then rediverted into Lake Leavitt for further distribution by the irrigation Company.

Records of daily mean discharge of the several stream gaging stations in the service area are presented in Tables 55 through 59, pages 157 through 159.

Method of Distribution

Irrigation in the Susan River service area is accomplished by placing dams in the main channels, thus raising the water level for subsequent diversion into canals and ditches. These diversion dams are relatively large on the Susan River Channel and generally much smaller on the various creeks. Wild flooding is the most common method of irrigation in practice. Portions of the irrigated lands have been leveled, permitting a more efficient use of water by using border checks and furrows. Subirrigation occurs in some areas incidental to surface irrigation or as a result of seepage from ditches and creek channels.

The Lassen Irrigation Company is allowed to use its three reservoirs, McCoy Flat, Hog Flat and Lake Leavitt, to store water as follows: (a) between March 1 and July 1 when the flow in the river just above its confluence with Willow Creek is more than 20 cubic feet per second, and (b) at all other times when the flow at the same point is 5 cubic feet per second, in spite of the allotments outlined in Schedules 3, 6, and users of third priority class in Schedule 5 of the Susan River decree.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service began in the Susan River service area on April 1 and continued until September 30 with Lester L. Lighthall, Water Resources Technician II, as watermaster.

The available natural water supply throughout the service area was

above average. An unusually heavy snow-fall during March brought the snow survey measurements to above normal for the Susan River watershed. Many ranchers in the Honey Lake area reported record hay crops.

Parker Creek. The available water supply in Parker Creek was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (four priorities) until June 3. From June 3 to July 16 the flow decreased to first priority allotments. From July 16 throughout the remainder of the season only first priority allotments were served.

Baxter Creek. The available water supply in Baxter Creek was sufficient to supply all allotments (five priorities) until June 10. The flow rapidly decreased from June 10 to July 12 when approximately 60 percent of second priority allotments were supplied. The flow at Diversion 75 dropped to 1 cfs on July 25. From July 25 for the remainder of the season only stockwater allotments were served.

Lassen-Holtzclaw Creeks. The available water supply in Lassen-Holtzclaw Creeks was sufficient to meet all allotments (two priorities) until June 25. The flow decreased to first priority allotments on July 23. From July 23 throughout the remainder of the season the Tangeman Ranch was entitled to all of the water available in the stream.

Hills Creek. The available water supply in Hills Creek was sufficient to supply all allotments (one priority) until June 27, and all storage facilities on Hills Creek were filled by this date. First priority water declined until August 10 when only stockwater was available.

Gold Run Creek. The available water supply in Gold Run Creek was sufficient to supply allotments (three priorities) until June 25. Between June 25 and August 20, the flow decreased steadily. After August 20, the flow remained reasonably constant at about 15 percent of second priority allotments.

Piute Creek. The available water supply in Piute Creek was sufficient to satisfy all allotments (one priority) and provide a small surplus flow to the Susan River throughout the season.

Willow Creek. The available water supply in Willow Creek was sufficient to supply all allotments (two priorities) throughout the season.

Susan River. The available water supply in the Susan River was sufficient to supply all allotments in Schedule 6 (three priorities) until June 22. As the flow receded, Schedule 6 was terminated for the season. All allotments in Schedule 3 (three priorities - Lower Susan River) were satisfied until August 6. Throughout the remainder of the season there was enough water for about 60 percent of second priority allotments in this schedule.

All allotments in Schedule 5 (three priorities - Upper Susan River area) were satisfied until July 10. The flow receded until August 1 when there was enough water for about 15 percent of the second priority allotments. Throughout the remainder of the season the flow remained constant.

Lassen Irrigation Company Reservoirs.

The Susan River decree allows the Lassen Irrigation Company's McCoy Flat and Lake Leavitt Reservoirs to store surplus water during the winter and spring months. Once filled, or if a shortage occurs among downstream water right owners, the natural flow in the Susan River above McCoy Flat Reservoir must be released.

During spring runoff these two reservoirs filled to capacity. Shortages began to occur in mid-June and the company requested that its releases to Lake Leavitt from Hog Flat Reservoir begin. Controlled releases began on June 19 and continued until August 12, at which time Hog Flat Reservoir was emptied. Releases from McCoy Flat Reservoir began on July 16 and continued until September 6.

Special Occurrences

The Susan River recorder station at Johnstonville Bridge was relocated downstream approximately 1 mile at Diversion 44 dam.

The Susan River was cleaned with a dragline to assure proper distribution of water at Tanner and Dill Sloughs.

TABLE 55 SUSAN RIVER AT SUSANVILLE

0ay : 1 2 3 4 5	March 460 360 270 225 185	: April 888 747 652 565 525	: May : 473 516 550 570 598	317 305 294 285 277	98 93 88 85 81	77 64 73 73 80	: <u>September</u> 94 92 93 92 91	: <u>0 a y</u> 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	162 155 152 148 155	471 435 424 428 382	664 765 813 837 795	265 249 229 211 185	78 75 97 93 91	78 73 74 74 74	90 47 17 12 11	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15	170 182 200 235 344	368 372 356 350 362	724 658 592 459 256	145 127 124 120 118	77 73 70 67 66	73 75 76 77 80	11 10 11 11	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	372 414 498 414 359	382 420 459 430 423	247 263 277 292 282	117 113 105 109 159	71 78 87 86 86	81 81 81 82 75	11 10 10 10 10	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	320 302 290 287 302	433 475 520 498 457	263 254 248 251 254	149 144 139 134 129	83 81 82 79 76	67 60 55 50 45	10 10 10 9.8 9.8	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30	323 435 459 1100 2270 1040	410 377 359 368 405	268 289 307 319 326 338	124 118 114 107 103	73 69 66 62 59 78.5	40 35 29 74 95	9.8 10 11 10 10	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	24970	27260	27270	10150	4820	4300	1670	Runoff In Acre-Feet

TABLE 56
GOLO RUN CREEK NEAR SUSANVILLE

	,		TILL IT ITE		_		
Day : Marc 1 2 3 4 5	h : April : 68* 62 56 50 47	May : 37 43 43 43 45	84 84 84 84 81	July : 1D 9.8 9.4 9.0 8.8	4.5 4.5 4.4 4.4 4.3	: <u>September</u> 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	: <u>Day</u> 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	43 40 40 40 38	50 79 84 81 66	81 77 72 66 62	8.8 8.6 10 11 9.8	4.5 4.4 4.3 4.2 4.0	3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	6 7 8 9
11 12 13 14 15	36 36 36 36 36	60 61 61 61 62	62 62 62 61 59	8.6 7.5 6.6 5.8 5.8	3.9 3.8 3.7 3.7	3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	36 36 36 37 37	61 61 61 58 59	56 53 50 47 43	5.8 5.8 5.8 6.0	3.6 3.6 3.5 3.5	3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1	16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	37 37 37 37 37 36	51 50 50 50 59	39 37 36 30 23	6.0 5.8 5.8 5.6 5.6	3.5 3.5 3.4 3.4	3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.2	21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30	36 36 36 36 36	68 75 75 96 92 89	20 16 11 11 10	5.4 5.3 5.2 5.2 4.9	3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	2400	3830	52.1 3100	433	232	190	Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record

TABLE 57
SUSAN RIVER BELOW JOHNSTONVILLE BRIDGE 1

Day :	March : Ap	ıril : May	/ : June	: July	: August	: September	: Day
1		409	136	25	4.7	6.3 5.7 5.7	1
2 3		518 505	3 106 5 106 7 132 0 136	2 4 2 4	3.1 3.6	5.7 5.7	2
4 5		527	132	23	4.2	5.2 5.2	4 5
		540		22	4.7		
6 7		601 737	126	22 21	6.8 5.2	4.2 3.1	6 7
8		800	132	21	5.2	4.2 4.2	8
8 9 10		850 830	136	21 26	5.2 5.2 5.2	4.2 3.1	6 7 8 9 10
11		770		35	4.7	3.1	11
12		715	74	37	4.7	3.1	12
13 14		61 0 47 0		20 11	4.7 4.2	3.1 3.7	12 13 14
15		335		7.7	4.2	4.2	15
16		332		5.0	4.7	4.7	1 6 1 7
17 18		36* 328 40 324	50 45	5.7 6.2	4.7 4.7	4.7 4.7	17
19	4	65 321	45	5.2	6.3	4.7	18 19 20
2 0		32 318		4.7	6.8	4.7	
21 22		38 314 11 311		4.7 4.7	9.0 8.0	4.2	21 22 23 24 25
23	5	14 308	61	4.7	4.2	3.1 2.1	22
24 25	5	33 304		4.7	3.1	2.6	24
26		63 300 97 297		4.2	3.1		
27	3	57 294		3.6 3.6	3.1	2.6 3.1	26 27 28 29 30
28		81 290	50	2.6	2.6 8.5	3.7	28
29 30		30 288 22 284		2.6	10	2.1 2.6	30
31		233		3.1	6.3		31
Mean Runoff In		31 454			5.[]	3.9	Mean Runoff In
Acre-Feet	121	40 27890	4780	809	315	230	Acre-Feet

^{*} Beginning of Record
1/ This station was relocated from Johnstonville Bridge downstream one mile on April 17, 1974.

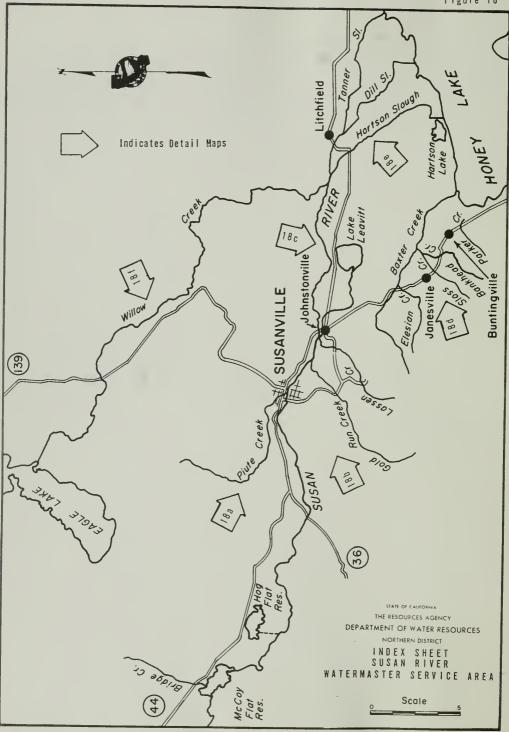
TABLE 58 WILLOW CREEK NEAR SUSANVILLE

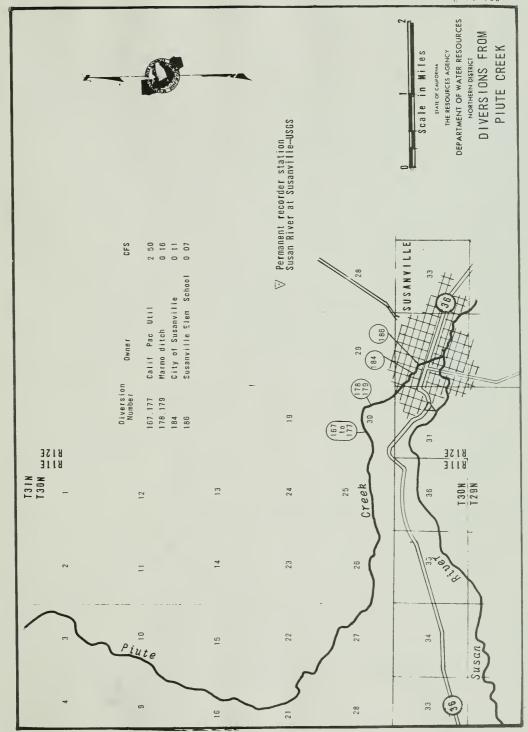
Day :	March	: April :	May :	June :	July :	August :	September	: Day
1	146	166	26	17	13 12	13	16 16	1
2	265 206	189 155	20 17	16 15	12	13 13	16	2 3 4
4	175 152	121	16	14	12	13	16	
5		1 02	16	14	12	14	16 16	5
6 7	170 203	89 77	17 17	14 14	12 12	14 13	16	6 7 8 9 10
8 9	176	68	16	14	13	15	16	8
10	149 136	61 57	16 15	13 13	14 16	16 15	15 14	10
11	136	53	15	13	16	16	13	11
12 13	155 155	51 48	16	13	19 20	16 16	12 12	12 13
14	152	46	15 15	12 12	18	16	12	14
15	134	43	16	12	16	16	12	15
16 17	121 112	41 24	15 16	12 12	16 16	16 16	12 12	16 17
18	121	21	16	13	16	16	12	18
19	98	21	16	13	15 15	16	12 13	19 20
20	83	21	17	15		16		
21 22	73 66	22 22	19 21	15 15	15 14	18 17	13 13	21 22
23	59 55	21	23	14	14	18	13	23
24 25	55 52	21 22	2 4 2 4	14 14	14 13	18 18	13 13	24 25
26	50	26	23	13	13	19	13	26
27	30	30	22	12	13	19	13	27
28 29	29 43	33 32	20 19	13 12	13 13	19 18	12 12	28 29
30	135	29	18	13	13	16	12	30
31 Mean	166	57.1	<u>18</u> 18.2	13.5	13	16 16.0	13.5	31 Mean
Runoff In	7540	3400	1120	805	879	982	805	Runoffin
Acre-Feet	7340	3400	1120	500	0/8	302		Acre-Feet

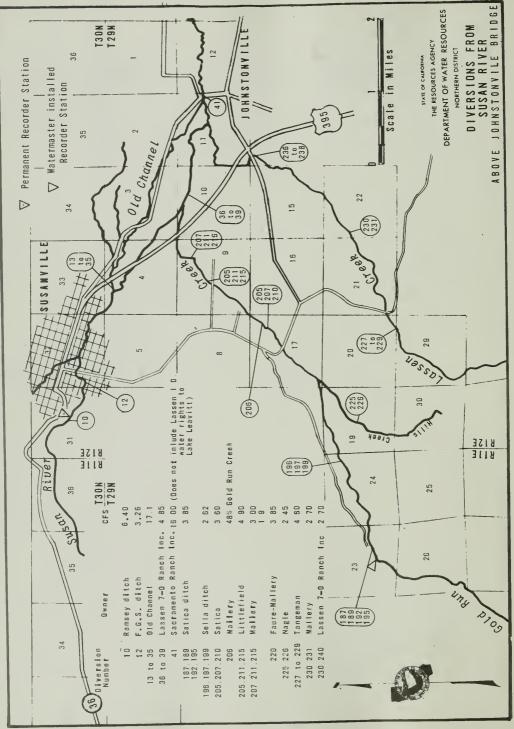
TABLE 59 OPERATION OF McCOY AND HOG FLAT RESERVOIRS

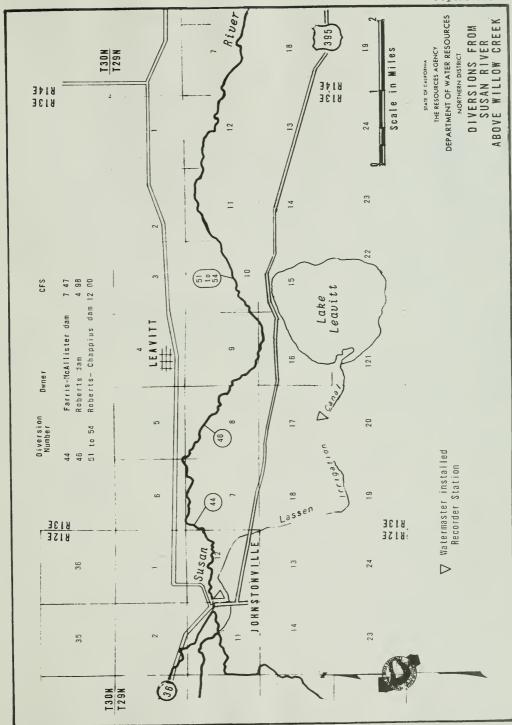
900	McCoy Flat Res. Inflow from Susan River	i	y Flat Res Releases Susan Rive	to er	: [Flat Re Releases Susan Ri	to	: V	later fr og Flat	om McCoy Res. to L	ake Leavitt	:
0 a y : 1 2 3 4 5	June: July 10 8.1 7.4 6.3 5.2	: July :	38 49 56 60 62	89 86 85 84	: June	63 63 63 63 63	17 14 12 10 8.5	: June	33 34 42 48	39 35 36 41 46	70 70 70 72 74 70	1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10	4.5 3.8 3.2 18 39		62 65 67 67 68	45 4/		59 59 59 59 57	6.1 5.3 4.4 3.6 2.3		53 52 57 78 75	47 43 44 50 49	69 57 29 24 10	6 7 8 9
11 12 13 14 15	28 24 18 12 8.1	3 /	68 71 72 74 76			61 57 57 55 53	1.0 ₅ /		70 60 55 60 52	46 49 53 56		11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20	63 ¹ / 5.2 59 3.0 ₅ / 55 1.6 ⁵ / 51	13 ³ / 24 25 28 28	75 76 76 71 62		39 ³ 67	55 54 52 50 48		18 ¹⁷ 38	52 52 64 67 64	55 56 58 58 57		16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25	44 40 37 33 30	28 32 33 34 34	55 49 43 36 33		66 65 66 65	46 44 42 39 37		41 40 35 43 38	63 61 58 54 53	52 49 45 43 42		21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31	26 22 19 15 12	33 33 35 32 35 39	27 20 49 94 91		63 63 65 65	35 32 29 26 23 20		36 37 40 55 53	51 54 48 48 47 42	38 33 32 32 65 70		26 27 28 29 30 31
Mean Runoff In Acre-Feet	36.9 11.4 1100 407	964	3770	938	1490		169	940	3360	2920		Mean noff in re-Feet

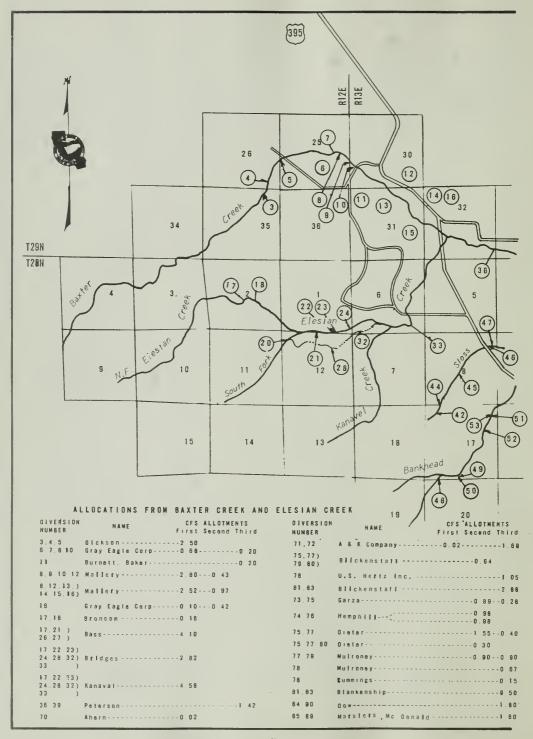
^{1/} Beginning of Record
2/ End of Record
3/ Beginning of Releases
4/ End of Releases
5/ End of Flow

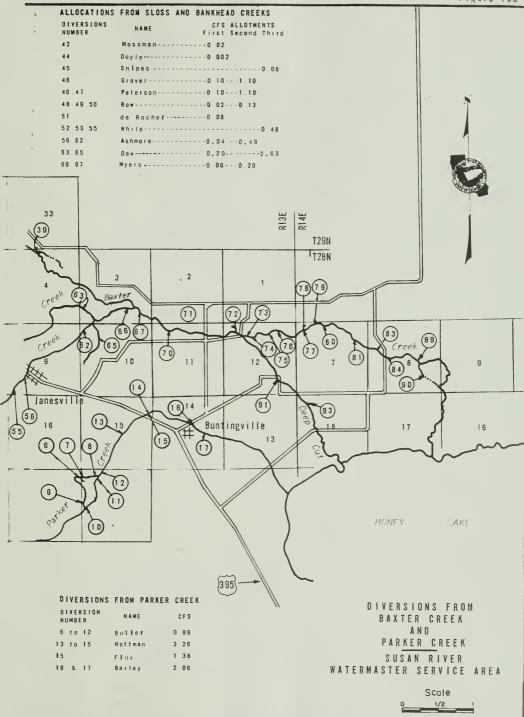


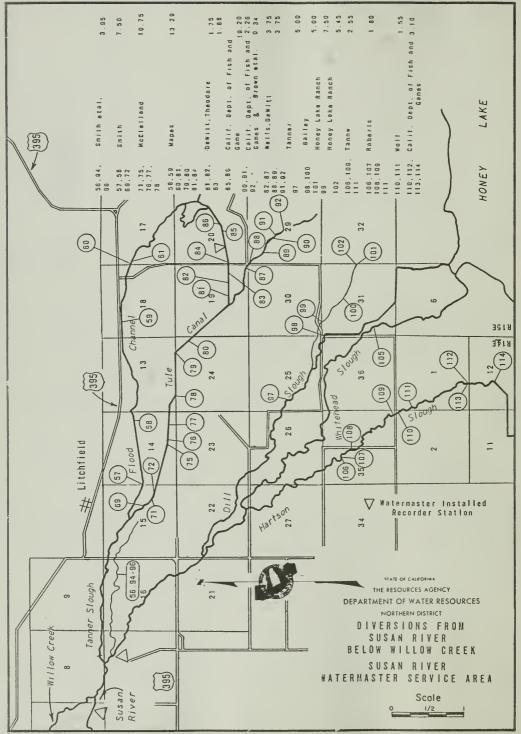


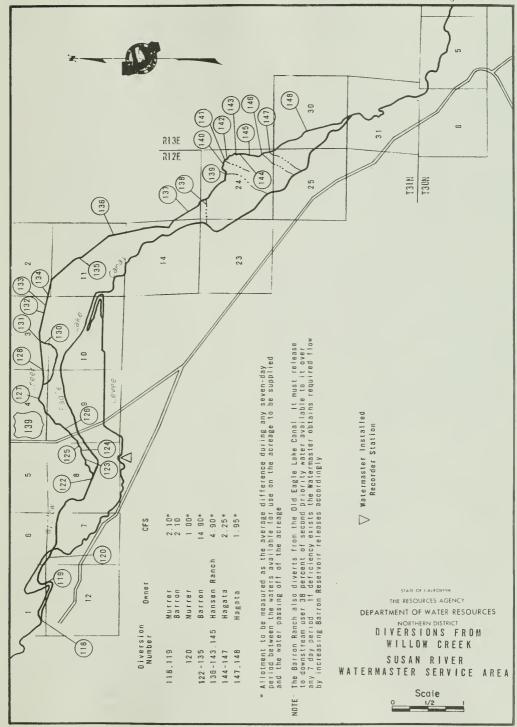


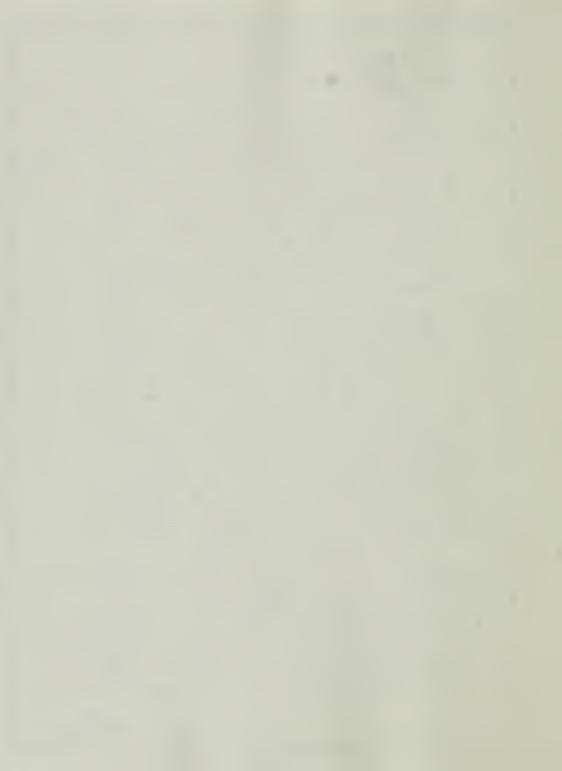












Willow Creek Watermaster Service Area

The Willow Creek service area is situated in Siskiyou County, about 10 miles northeast of Montague. A map showing the Willow Creek stream system, the diversions, and the principal roads in the area is presented in Figure 19, page 171. Willow Creek is the major source of water supply and rises on the west slope of 7,800-foot Willow Creek Mountain east of the service area. It then flows in a northwesterly direction through about 11 miles of rolling hills to its confluence with the Klamath River. The service area is about 8 miles long by 1 mile wide and varies in elevation between about 2,600 and 4,000 feet.

Basis of Service

Willow Creek has had a long history of litigation. However, the present basis of service might be said to have been initiated in 1949 when a civil suit was referred to the Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources, to act as referee. The matter was never finalized by a decree. The issues involved were reopened in 1971, and by Decree No. 24482, dated April 28, 1972, the Siskiyou County Superior Court appointed the Department of Water Resources to supervise distribution of water in accordance with an earlier agreement between the users defining their respective rights. Accordingly, the Willow Creek watermaster service area was created on June 22, 1972, and service began on July 1, 1972.

There are three water users in the service area. Distribution is on a fractional basis until the flow drops to a specified amount below the upper two users. At that time, the total flow is rotated between the upper two users.

Water Supply

The main source of water supply of the Willow Creek stream system is from the

melting of snow which accumulates at high elevations on the drainage area during the winter months. The spring flow from the melting snow begins late in March or early April and is almost entirely gone prior to June 1. Thereafter the flow decreases rapidly until about July 1. From that date up to the time fall rains begin, the flow remains at a more or less sustained low-flow stage sufficient for domestic and stockwatering purposes on the two upper ranches only.

Method of Distribution

Both sprinkler and flood irrigation are used in the Willow Creek service area. The upper water user has the option of using gravity diversions for either flood or sprinkler irrigation. The middle user relies entirely on flood irrigation by both of these users. Diversion is accomplished by diverting water into the ditches by temporary rock or gravel dams. The lower user in the area utlizes both flood and sprinkler irrigation during the early season when the supply is abundant. As the supply dwindles, the remaining water is pumped from a sump to the sprinkler system.

1974 Distribution

Watermaster service in the Willow Creek service area began on July 1 and continued until September 30. John A. Nolan, Water Resources Technician II, was watermaster during this period.

Since watermaster service began in 1972 on this creek, there are no records for a basis of comparison of this year's water supply with an average. However, the water users indicated that the supply was far above average.

On July 1 there was still sufficient water to distribute to all three users according to their fractional allotments. On July 20 distribution was started on a 5-day rotation between the two upper users since the lower user's allotment user. This rotation was continued for the remainder of the season. was no longer reaching its place of

Scale of Miles













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